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H. C. Johnson.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS' BULLETIN 470.

GAME LAWS FOR 1911.

A SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING
TO SEASONS, SHIPMENTS, SALE,
LIMITS, AND LICENSES.

BY

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the series of Farmers' Bulletins, a summary of the game laws for 1911 relating to seasons, shipment, sale, limits, and licenses, prepared by Henry Oldys, C. E. Brewster, and Frank L. Earnshaw, of the Biological Survey. This bulletin is similar in scope to those issued annually since 1902 and includes changes in the laws made during the present year. In the section relating to the legislation of the year a brief but comprehensive review is given of the new laws, a feature believed to be of special value to those interested in game protection.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. HENSHAW,
Chief, Biological Survey.

HON. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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GAME LAWS FOR 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE OF THE BULLETIN.

The present bulletin, containing the twelfth annual summary of the game laws of the United States and Canada, has been prepared on the same general plan as those issued each year since 1902. It differs from other publications on the game laws in several important points: (1) Inclusion of a brief but comprehensive review of the measures enacted, (2) arrangement of provisions by subjects instead of by States, and (3) adoption of a uniform statement and order of the various details to facilitate ready comparison of similar provisions in different States. Its chief objects are to present in convenient form the restrictions on hunting which affect the enforcement of the Federal statute regulating interstate commerce in game, and to show the trend and general condition of legislation from year to year. Provisions relating to seasons, shipment, sale, limits, and licenses are included, but those relating to methods of capture, game refuges, enforcement of laws, disposition of fines and fees, and matters of special or local application are omitted. These can be found only by reference to the laws themselves or to the pamphlet editions of the game laws, obtainable in most States from the proper officials.¹

With the rapidly growing complexity of regulations—Federal, State, and local—in 50 States and Territories, and the constantly increasing number of persons who hunt, the demand for information concerning game laws is spreading. The problem of how to keep the public informed of the numerous yearly changes taxes the ingenuity of officials, and can be solved only by the fullest cooperation on the part of the press, private associations, and individuals.

LEGISLATION IN 1911.

The game legislation of 1911, while it exceeded in volume that of any previous year, was rather directed to changes in the warden service, control of the license funds, and curtailment of the bag limits than to modifying seasons. Regular sessions were held in all the States but seven, and laws affecting the protection of game were passed

¹ A directory of these officers with their addresses is published as Circular No. 83, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1911.

in all except Nevada.¹ In Canada game laws were passed by Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Ontario, and Quebec; several orders in council were issued by British Columbia and Ontario, and one regulation by the surveyor general in New Brunswick. The total number of new laws was about 260.

Notable modifications were made in enforcement provisions. Five States—Delaware, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming—reorganized their warden systems, while nine others increased the warden force or otherwise strengthened it. Important, also, was the action of California under the constitutional amendment adopted in 1902 in dividing the State into six fish and game districts and providing separate seasons for each. A decided step forward was made in the creation of State game preserves. Manitoba established four, Montana three, North Dakota two, and Idaho, Washington, and Newfoundland one each, while Massachusetts, Oregon, and Pennsylvania arranged for the creation of future preserves without necessity for further legislative action.

The difficulties arising from unregulated control of the large funds derived from sale of licenses were reflected in the action of several States in diverting the whole or part of such funds to the State revenue fund and making appropriations for game protection. In Illinois² and Wisconsin the whole fund was thus diverted; in Missouri \$30,000 was transferred to the general fund, and in Wyoming certain expenses of game protection were made chargeable directly to the general fund.

Measures looking to the increase of game by propagation or purchase were adopted by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana and Wyoming, and the wisdom of permitting the possession and disposal of game reared in private preserves under suitable regulations was recognized by legislation in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. In this connection it is of interest to note that North Carolina, one of the few remaining States allowing the export of live quail for restocking purposes, passed a law cutting off this privilege. The marketing of dead game was still further restricted through the adoption by New York of a measure closing its markets to all but a few foreign species and game raised in captivity, the most important step taken in this direction since Missouri by similar laws passed in 1905 and 1909 closed the markets of St. Louis and Kansas City.

Among the items of less general interest were the passage of doe laws in Vermont and Washington, the renewal of protection of antelope in Arizona by a Federal act, the absolute protection given

¹ The laws of Arkansas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island have not been examined.

² The attorney general of Illinois rendered an opinion that the law establishing a game fund was unconstitutional.

all big game except deer in South Dakota, provision for the codification of the New York game law in January, 1912 (by a provision in the conservation act), the cutting off of sale of quail and robins in Tennessee, and the opening of a prairie chicken season in Illinois for the first time since 1903.

Among the novel features of the year's legislation were prohibition of the use of dogs wearing bells or other noise-producing devices in wild-fowl shooting in Delaware, of automobiles in duck hunting in North Dakota, and of guinea pigs in hunting rabbits in Michigan; the establishment by Michigan of a 25-day deer license with a 45-day season; the disbarment of claims for damage to crops by deer by owner of lands posted against deer hunting in Vermont; the provision by Missouri that the appropriations for game protection should not be disbursed by the present State game commissioner (a legislative act promptly declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the State); and a measure by Maine authorizing the export of game for advertising purposes.

There was little retrograde legislation; the abolition of the resident license in West Virginia, of the alien license in Vermont, and of all hunting licenses, and with them all means of supporting the warden service, in Delaware, partial opening up of spring shooting of shore birds in California, removal of absolute protection from deer in several counties of Michigan (probably unintentional), and repeal of the doe law in South Carolina were the most important acts opposed to the interests of the preservation of game. In this connection mention might also be made of the action of New Hampshire in prohibiting all scientific collecting of birds in the State.

Open seasons.—Many important modifications in seasons were made, the general tendency being toward further restriction. Absolute protection was given to elk and sheep in South Dakota; to elk in British Columbia; to deer and elk in seven counties in Idaho, and all big game in four other counties of the State; to deer in five counties of Oklahoma; and to sheep in several districts of British Columbia. The deer season was shortened from 11 days to 6 in Colorado and from 109 to 62 in California, but was lengthened in Michigan, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wyoming—in the latter State the season for elk and sheep was also extended. Vermont made provision for the reopening of the deer season in case the governor should exercise his authority to suspend it during drought. Many changes were made in the seasons for small game. Cottontail and bush rabbits were put on the game list and provided with a season in California. Wood ducks were added to the list by Delaware and South Carolina. Delaware also placed woodcock on the game list; Kansas, fox squirrels and snipe; Maine, eider ducks; Nebraska, killdeers and doves; and New Jersey, Hungarian partridges—

Absolute protection was given to gray and black squirrels by Kansas, wild turkeys by Massachusetts, wood ducks by Maine and Vermont, sheldrakes (on fresh water) by New Hampshire, upland plover by New Jersey, doves and swans by North Dakota, and Chinese pheasants by Oregon. Spring shooting was abolished by Maine in the case of shore birds; by Michigan as to snipe, geese, and brant; and by Oregon as to geese and swans in nine counties. Rhode Island shortened its shore-bird season to open October 15 instead of July 15. Michigan made its seasons for ruffed grouse and spruce hens uniform throughout the State; and New Jersey established uniform seasons for all upland game except woodcock. On the other hand, Michigan opened a season for quail, and Newfoundland abolished its closed season for shooting rabbits, leaving only a trapping season. Colorado, while lengthening the season for certain species of grouse from 3 weeks to 8, shortened the shore-bird and waterfowl season from 7 months to 5.

Export and sale.—Several important additions were made to restrictions on export and sale now in force. California established a dealer's license, and provided for registration of all purchases of game. Connecticut prohibited sale of Hungarian partridges, and made it an offense to buy as well as to sell certain game. Delaware abolished its sale license and prohibited all sale of game, with certain limited exceptions. Maine authorized the sale under permit of game from private preserves, and the export under permit of game for scientific, propagating, or advertising purposes. Michigan provided that game in captivity may be sold alive in the State and disposed of, under \$1 permit, outside of the State. New York prohibited sale of all game, except a few imported species, and except deer, pheasants, mallards, and black ducks bred in captivity, and established an elaborate tagging system. Tennessee prohibited the sale of quail and sale or shipment of robins. Rhode Island prohibited sale or shipment of shore birds. North Carolina revoked the authority given the Audubon Society to issue permits for the export of quail. North Dakota prohibited sale of doves, snipe, and waterfowl. Michigan authorized the export of one day's bag limit under a nonresident hunting license. And Minnesota authorized the export under permit of deer or moose hides for tanning.

Bag limits.—A decided advance was made in limiting the bag of game. The deer limit was reduced from 2 to 1 in Minnesota and seven counties in New Hampshire. California established daily limits on rabbits, grouse, and sage hens, and a weekly limit on ducks and brant. Delaware established a limit on all game animals and birds except plover, snipe, and reedbirds. Idaho fixed a limit on the number of birds of all kinds allowed to be held in possession at one time. Kansas established a limit on snipe; Massachusetts on black ducks;

New Jersey on upland birds and waterfowl; Vermont on rabbits; and New Brunswick on partridges, woodcock, and ducks. Wisconsin limited the amount of the mixed bag a resident might have in possession at one time to 20 game birds. Bag limits were reduced by California on mountain quail; by Kansas on prairie chickens, quail, plover, and waterfowl; by Maine on ruffed grouse and woodcock; and by Minnesota and Wisconsin on grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, partridges, shore birds, and waterfowl. On the other hand, the limit on snipe and plover was increased in Idaho, and a limit on grouse was abolished by Kansas.

Licenses.—Thirteen States and one Province of Canada modified existing license legislation. California established a dealer's license, Minnesota a separate resident big game license, New Hampshire guide licenses, South Dakota a big game resident license, Washington an alien gun license, Wyoming a bear license, and New Brunswick a sinkbox license. West Virginia, on the other hand, abolished its resident license, Vermont its alien license, and Delaware through failure of legislation, all hunting licenses. Reductions in fees were made in the importer's license in Colorado, the nonresident license of Vermont, and the resident special license of Wyoming. More liberal provisions were adopted by Idaho, which exempted veterans of the Civil War from license requirements; Michigan, which passed a law permitting a nonresident to take a day's limit of small game home; Nebraska, which allowed boys under 18 to hunt without license if accompanied by parent or guardian; New Hampshire, which placed nonresident landowners on the footing of residents; Oklahoma, which repealed its law prohibiting nonresidents from hunting deer, turkeys, and prairie chickens; and Wyoming, which passed laws allowing a nonresident paying \$100 taxes annually on property in the State to take out a resident license and permitting the killing of 2 elk under the \$50-nonresident license instead of requiring another \$50-license for the second elk. Increased restrictions were adopted by Minnesota and Nebraska, which passed laws requiring residents to secure licenses to hunt in their own counties formerly excepted, and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, which placed age limits below which applicants can not secure licenses or must have the consent of parents or guardians. Minnesota adopted Michigan's plan of not permitting licenses to be issued until within 3 days of the opening of the season, and Michigan adopted the unique expedient of lengthening its deer season from 3 weeks to 45 days but limiting the life of each hunting license to 25 days.

Warden service.—As a result of the year's legislation the warden service of the country as a whole has been materially strengthened. More or less complete reorganizations have occurred in Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont,

and Wyoming. In Delaware the method of placing enforcement in the hands of a private organization was abandoned and a board of fish and game commissioners provided for. In New York the work of game protection is now under the jurisdiction of the new conservation commission. Each of the three commissioners is appointed for six years at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. In Oregon the fish and game departments were united, while the forestry department was separated from that of game. Increases of force or effectiveness without reorganization occurred in Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin. On the other hand, the work in Delaware, Illinois and Missouri was seriously crippled by delay or reduction in the appropriations.

Preserves and propagation.—Nothing indicates the growing scarcity of game more strongly than the rapid growth in popularity of the game preserve or refuge. New State game preserves were established by Montana (three), North Dakota (two), Idaho, Washington, Manitoba (four), and Newfoundland, while Massachusetts and Oregon provided for the establishment of bird and game refuges by proclamation of the commissioners on fisheries and game and the governor, respectively. The propagation of game in State and private preserves is receiving even more attention. Massachusetts appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of a game propagating station, New Jersey \$40,000 for a State game farm, and Wyoming placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the State game commission for the exchange of game. California provided for the propagation and sale of pheasants raised in captivity; Maine made an exception to its nonsale law as regards game raised in private preserves; Massachusetts made a special provision for propagation of Hungarian partridges in private preserves; Michigan modified its laws so as to permit game raised in captivity to be killed for home consumption, sold alive in the State, and disposed of under permit without the State; Missouri provided for the regulation by the State game commissioner of sale and shipment of deer and elk raised in captivity; and New Jersey and Wisconsin provided for the issuance of permits authorizing the propagation of game and birds by private parties. Akin to these measures is one by Indiana directing that one-fourth of the State game and fish fund be used in the distribution of quail and other game. Montana enacted a measure ceding jurisdiction of the Glacier National Park to the United States and adopted a memorial petitioning Congress to create a game preserve out of the Snowy Mountain National Forest. A novel measure was that of Vermont authorizing the game commissioner to sell rescued deer for propagation or park purposes and to appraise deer inhabiting forest land inclosed for private parks and sell the same to the owners of such parks.

Miscellaneous provisions.—Among the miscellaneous provisions adopted during the year several are of sufficient importance or interest to justify special mention. Iowa and Kansas adopted measures declaring the ownership of game to be in the State. Michigan repealed its law prescribing a penalty for the careless shooting of human beings, while New Hampshire adopted a measure of this kind. Massachusetts prohibited trapping with scented bait and authorized arrest without warrant for the willful destruction of stone walls or fences in rabbit hunting. Michigan and Vermont adopted laws prohibiting the use of ferrets in rabbit hunting, Michigan's act also proscribing the use of guinea pigs for that purpose. South Carolina limited the baiting of fields for doves to a specified period. Texas abolished imprisonment as an alternative penalty for violation of the game laws. Utah provided for a State conservation commission to cooperate with Federal and State departments and officials. Vermont created the position of State ornithologist. Wyoming appropriated \$5,000 to enable the governor and State game warden to deal with the question of preserving elk from starvation in winter. New Jersey prohibited the use of the silencer; and British Columbia, by order in council, prohibited the use of the automatic gun.

Nongame birds.—Few measures affecting nongame birds were passed during the year, but those enacted were all in the line of more rigid restriction. Kansas greatly strengthened its nongame bird law. Maine placed coots, kingfishers, blue herons, and loons on the protected list, and New Hampshire sea gulls and sheldrakes found on fresh water. New Hampshire also revoked the authority of the commissioners to permit scientific collecting, and New Jersey passed a plumage law identical with the drastic measure known as the "Shea law," adopted by New York in 1910. Porto Rico passed two acts of interest in this connection, one providing for the exclusion of flying foxes and injurious birds, insects, etc.; the other providing for the protection and introduction of birds beneficial to agriculture.

The following summary shows the principal legislation of the year in detail:

NEW LAWS PASSED IN 1911.

Federal laws.—Four acts—creating the Appalachian Park (Pub. No. 435); protecting antelope in Arizona until March 1, 1913 (Pub. No. 379); correcting a defect in the Alaska game law of 1908 so as to make the seasons for game birds uniform throughout the territory (Pub. No. 520); and appropriating \$20,000 for feeding, protecting, and removing elk in Jackson Hole, Wyoming (Pub. No. 478).

Arkansas.—Laws not received.

Alabama.—One act: Changing squirrel season (ch. 496).

California.—Eight acts: Prohibiting use of any animal as a blind (ch. 13); exempting Mendocino County from law protecting squirrels (ch. 119); authorizing propagation and sale of pheasants (ch. 156); dividing the State into six districts (ch. 241); modifying seasons for game birds, placing cottontail rabbits on the game list, reducing bag

limits, shortening deer season, permitting use of one dog in hunting deer, and prohibiting night shooting of game animals (ch. 404); licensing dealers in game (ch. 451); and requiring them to register purchases (ch. 452). Assembly resolution providing for investigation of fish and game commission (no.—).

Colorado.—Three acts: Changing seasons for deer and certain game birds (ch. —); extending commissioner's term to four years (ch. —); and reducing importers' license to \$25 (ch. —).

Connecticut.—Five acts: Extending and enlarging nonsale law (ch. 7); extending close term for deer (ch. 14) and Hungarian partridge (ch. 18); providing for publication of game laws (ch. 64); changing the open seasons on upland game (ch.—).

Delaware.—Five acts: Establishing a board of game and fish commissioners in place of the Delaware Game Protective Association (ch. 162); directing transfer of all funds and property of said association to said board (ch. 163); restricting nonresident licensee [companion bill prescribing a nonresident license was vetoed], providing for arrest of corporations, and otherwise modifying existing laws (ch. 464); strengthening the nongame-bird law, changing seasons for game, permitting landowners to kill game in protection of premises, authorizing sale of certain noxious species of birds, prohibiting use of various devices in taking game, protecting dens and lairs of game animals, prohibiting hunting with dogs wearing bells or other noise-producing devices, establishing bag limits, strengthening nonsale law, and providing a general penalty (ch.—); and amending squirrel season (ch. 167).

District of Columbia.—No legislation.

Florida.—Eight local acts: Establishing licenses in De Soto and Lee Counties and bag limits in Brevard, De Soto, Lee, Marion, and Volusia Counties; fixing seasons in Brevard, De Soto, Escambia, Lee, Marion, Nassau, St. John, Santa Rosa, and Volusia; prohibiting shooting of upland game for 5 years in Lafayette and Taylor Counties; regulating sale of game in Brevard, Marion, and Volusia Counties; and adding a few minor restrictions in Brevard, Lee, Marion, and Volusia Counties (chs. 6252, 6262, 6280, 6290, 6291, 6300, 6305, 6310).

Georgia.—Laws not received.

Idaho.—Three acts: Reorganizing warden service, modifying seasons, increasing bag limit of snipe and plover, placing a limit on possession, modifying methods of issuing licenses and shipping permits and readjusting commissions therefor, exempting veterans of the Civil War from license requirements (ch. 62); appointing a board of control for Heyburn Park (ch. 89); and closing seasons for big game for five years in four counties, thus establishing a State preserve for big game (ch. 208).

Illinois.—Two acts: Removing woodcock from the game list for four years, extending absolute protection of ruffed grouse and imported game birds to July 1, 1915, opening a week's season in November on prairie chicken with a bag limit of 3 a day, prohibiting the use of a rifle for shooting waterfowl, repealing the restriction on baiting waterfowl, repealing provision making possession of game in close season unlawful, reducing county deputy wardens from two to one, prohibiting trespass with dog or gun on water as well as land and modifying penalty for such trespass, and repealing inconsistent provisions which directed fines to be paid to the common school fund of the township in which offense was committed (S. B. 379); and abolishing separate game fund (H. B. 676).

Indiana.—Three acts: Protecting squirrels in parks (ch. 99); modifying allowance to warden (ch. 254), providing for propagation of game and birds, and altering number of deputy wardens (ch. 286).

Iowa.—Two acts: Increasing salary of warden and making salary and expenses payable from license receipts instead of State treasury (ch. 116); declaring ownership of game to be in the State and authorizing warden to capture and distribute deer (ch. 118).

Kansas.—One act: Revising and codifying the game law so as to increase the state warden's salary and place him under the supervision of the University of Kansas,

licensing trapping, declaring state ownership of game, protecting squirrels, establishing a season for snipe, formerly unprotected, changing seasons for other game birds, extending and strengthening the nongame bird law, protecting nests and eggs, reducing bag limits, authorizing the marketing under permit of game raised in captivity, providing for confiscation of unlawful devices, strengthening search provisions, repealing provision for State game fund and Sunday hunting law, and modifying existing law in sundry minor particulars (ch. 198).

Maine.—Eleven acts: Enlarging scope of game fund (ch. 3); extending protection of caribou (ch. 14); authorizing export of game under permit for breeding, scientific, or advertising purposes (ch. 38); establishing a season for eider ducks, cutting off spring shooting of shore birds, restoring protection to fish-eating birds (ch. 66); providing for disposition of seized game (ch. 67); permitting sale of game birds raised in private preserves (ch. 68); reducing bag limits on ruffed grouse and woodcock (ch. 70); limiting shipment of game birds under 50-cent license to 1 pair a month (ch. 99); abolishing limitation of amount paid for damages to crops (ch. 112); opening a 2-months' season for gray squirrels (ch. 147); protecting wood duck for four years (ch. 166).

Massachusetts.—Nineteen acts: Extending absolute protection of heath hen to 1916 (ch. 18); giving absolute protection to Hungarian partridges and permitting their propagation (ch. 19); extending absolute protection of wood duck to 1916 (ch. 39); further restricting trapping of game birds (ch. 101); further protecting rabbits (ch. 118); abolishing bag limit on squirrels (ch. 172); authorizing arrest without warrant of persons willfully destroying walls or fences (ch. 173); prohibiting night shooting of waterfowl (ch. 187); placing bag limit on black duck (ch. 188); forbidding trapping with scented bait (ch. 215); further restricting use of live decoys in Nantucket County (ch. 234); strengthening resident license requirements and requiring parent or guardian's written request for applicants under 16 years of age (ch. 235); modifying protection of ruffed grouse and woodcock (ch. 236); establishing a State game farm (ch. 271); giving absolute protection to wild turkeys and regulating their importation (ch. 343); modifying quail provisions (ch. 356); authorizing the commissioners of fisheries and game to establish State bird and game preserves (ch. 410); slightly modifying license law and increasing limit of birds non-resident licensee may export (takes effect January 1, 1912,—ch. 614); and authorizing hunting on certain lands.

Michigan.—Six acts: Repealing act providing punishment for careless shooting of human beings (No. 38); permitting game raised in captivity to be killed at any time for owner's consumption and sold alive within the State and disposed of under permit outside the State (No. 50); prohibiting use of ferrets or guinea pigs in hunting rabbits (No. 180); protecting deer absolutely in eight counties to 1920 (No. 190); general act modifying and amending the game law reducing export limit of birds by club members and landowners; authorizing scientific collecting by the United States Department of Agriculture, extending period of possession of game after close of season from 5 to 30 days; making it a punishable offense to wear or possess an artificial light in hunting deer; shortening the wildfowl shooting day to extend only from sunrise to sunset; repealing permission to kill 25 quail a year in field trials; reducing bag limits, lengthening deer season to 45 days, but providing that no licensee shall hunt deer longer than 25 days from date of issue of license; establishing a season on rabbits, opening a season on quail, closing squirrel season to 1914; abolishing spring shooting of snipe, goose, and brant; making season for ruffed grouse and spruce hen uniform throughout State; modifying other seasons, and permitting nonresident licensee to take one day's bag out of State (No. 275); and placing the State fish and forestry warden under the supervision of the public domain commission as regards fires and public lands (No. 294).

Minnesota.—Four acts: Allowing export under permit of deer and moose hides for tanning (ch. 46); limiting possession of deer to persons killing same (ch. 93); regulating hunting with dogs (ch. 286); abolishing exemption of resident to hunt moose and deer in his own county without license, providing a separate license for hunting

big game, reducing deer limit from 2 to 1, prohibiting issue of license until three days before opening of season, and regulating shipment of deer and moose (ch. 373).

Missouri.—Three acts: Diverting \$30,000 from State game fund to State revenue fund; appropriating \$90,000 of game-protection fund for expenses of warden service¹ (H. B. 1200); prohibiting hunting on lands of another without consent (H. B. 5); further regulating shipment and sale of deer and elk raised in captivity (H. B. 1077).

Montana.—Six acts: Increasing warden service (ch. 63); providing for a chief deputy game warden (ch. 28); establishing three State game preserves (chs. 87 and 100); ceding jurisdiction over Glacier National Park to the United States (ch. 33); and petitioning Congress to create a game preserve out of the Snowy Mountain National Forest (Joint Memorial No. 3 [4?]).

Nebraska.—Two acts: Modifying seasons (ch. 58); abolishing exemption from license requirement of person hunting in his own county, except on lands owned or occupied by himself; exempting from license requirements females and also boys under 18 accompanied by parents or guardians (ch. 59).

Nevada.—No legislation.

New Hampshire.—Twelve acts: Modifying season for black duck (ch. —); modifying hunting license law to require written permission from parents or guardians before license can be granted to persons under 18 (ch. —); extending absolute protection of wood duck, quail, deer, plover, and upland plover to 1916 (ch. —); revoking authority of commissioner to grant permits for scientific collecting (ch. —); exempting nonresident landowners from hunting license requirements (ch. —); making a local exception in woodcock season (ch. —); providing a penalty of \$1,000 for carelessly shooting a person while hunting (ch. —); exempting Strafford County from those in which rifles may not be used in shooting deer (ch. —); giving absolute protection to sea gulls and sheldrakes inhabiting fresh water (ch. —); reducing deer limit in seven counties (ch. —); permitting use of rifle in deer hunting in 11 townships in Merrimack County (ch. —); and providing for the registration of guides with fees of \$1 and \$20 for residents and nonresidents, respectively (ch. —).

New Jersey.—Twelve acts: Providing \$5 fees for game warden in successful prosecutions (ch. 115); allowing propagation of game birds and animals under permits (ch. 116); prohibiting use of silencer (ch. 128); strengthening nongame-bird law (ch. 168); establishing bag limits for upland birds and waterfowl (ch. 246); providing for payment of fines for use of fish and game commissioners (ch. 247); giving absolute protection to upland plover to 1916 (ch. 248); providing open seasons for Hungarian partridges and modifying other seasons so as to make them uniform (ch. 301); further restricting the allowing of dogs to run at large (ch. 321); appropriating \$40,000 for a State game farm (ch. 329); adding one game warden, making one warden assistant fish and game protector, and regulating salaries (ch. 339); and modifying trespass act.

New York.—Five acts: Closing season for imported pheasants in Erie County to 1914 (ch. 170); providing for opening seasons on Saturday when first date falls on Sunday (ch. 171); regulating publication of forest, fish, and game laws (ch. 423); prohibiting sale of all game except a few imported species and captive-bred deer, pheasants, mallards, and black ducks; establishing an elaborate system of tagging such game as is marketed (ch. 438); and establishing a conservation commission of three members to replace the forest, fish, and game commission, the State water supply commissioner, and the forest purchasing board, and to have three divisions, viz, lands and forests, inland waters, and fish and game (ch. —).

North Carolina.—One general act: Revoking authority of Audubon Society to issue export permits for quail (ch. 2). Seventy-one local acts: Providing game commissioners for Craven, Currituck, and Granville counties, and adopting other game-protective measures.

¹ The supreme court of Missouri promptly declared unconstitutional the provision in this act withholding appropriations from the present State commissioner.

North Dakota.—Five acts: Prohibiting use of firearms by person under 15 (ch. 134); providing for forfeiture of weapons found on persons arrested and convicted of crime (ch. 135); setting aside the islands in Devils Lake as a bird reserve (ch. 139); prohibiting hunting on lands without owner's permission (ch. 140); reducing board of control from five members to three at \$5 per diem instead of \$3, allowing the secretary a salary of \$100 a month, modifying duties and authority of board, requiring chief game wardens to give all their time to their duties, reorganizing warden service, prohibiting use of artificial blinds or of rifle or automobile or other vehicle in shooting wild fowl, removing dove and swan from the game list, modifying season for goose and brant, making a few unimportant changes (ch. 141); and providing for a game preserve in Killdeer Mountains (ch. 143).

Ohio.—One act: Changing squirrel season and imposing a bag limit of five on squirrels.

Oklahoma.—Three acts: Closing deer hunting in five counties (ch. 127); removing restriction denying nonresident right to hunt deer, turkey, and prairie chicken, increasing the number of deputy wardens from 8 to 12, extending absolute protection of antelope, modifying deer season, increasing minimum fines for killing antelope from \$10 to \$50 (ch. 129); reimbursing the former State game warden for expenditures incurred in office (ch. 139); appropriating \$62,200 from game protection fund for salaries and expenses of fish and game department (ch. 147).

Oregon.—Seven acts: Lengthening duck season in Baker County (ch. 132); uniting fish and game departments and committing forestry to a separate board (ch. 152); making restrictions on use of sink boats and power boats in hunting waterfowl uniform throughout the State (ch. 185); cutting off spring shooting of goose and swan in nine counties, but permitting the killing of white goose or brant at any time in these counties and one other (ch. 234); providing for establishment of bird and game refuges by proclamation of the governor (ch. 264); closing Chinese pheasant season in entire State for two years (ch. 268); and providing by concurrent resolution for the issuance of a compilation of the fish and game laws (No. 20).

Pennsylvania.—Acts modifying seasons, placing the raccoon on the game list, and authorizing game refuges (ch. —).

Porto Rico.—Two acts: Providing for the exclusion of the flying fox and other injurious mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and land crabs, and establishing an inspection system (No. 60); and providing for the introduction of beneficial birds, the publication of a list of birds beneficial to agriculture, and the protection of such birds (No. 45).

Rhode Island.—Three acts: Changing seasons for shore birds and prohibiting their sale and export (ch. 688); limiting issuance of hunting licenses to applicants 15 years of age or over (ch. 690); and changing seasons for rabbit, hare, and gray squirrel (ch. 698).

South Carolina.—One act: Lengthening deer season, cutting off absolute protection of does, modifying seasons for quail, turkey, and dove, protecting wood duck, and prohibiting baiting of fields for doves during a certain specified period (No. 62).

South Dakota.—Two acts: Extending absolute protection of antelope (ch. 14); giving such protection to elk, mountain sheep, female deer, and fawn, and providing for a \$5 big game resident county license (ch. 161).

Tennessee.—Five acts: Prohibiting sale of robins (ch. 18) and quail (ch. 34); extending absolute protection of deer to October 1, 1915 (ch. —); absolutely protecting quail in Shelby County to 1913 (ch. 369); and permitting quail to be shot in Sullivan County by residents November 24–February 1 on verbal permission of land owner and by nonresident guests of residents (ch. 577).

Texas.—Four acts: Removing office of game, fish, and oyster commissioner to State capitol at Austin (ch. 41); reducing counties exempted from trespass law to one—Upton (ch. 50); prohibiting export of squirrels from Liberty County (ch. 56);

abolishing imprisonment as an alternative penalty for violations of the game law, and extending the term of protection of antelope, mountain sheep, prairie chicken, and imported pheasant to 1916 (ch. 60).

Utah.—One act: Authorizing the State conservation commission to cooperate with Federal and State officials in investigating the natural resources of Utah (ch. 137).

Vermont.—Thirteen acts: Creating office of State ornithologist (No. 19); regulating fees of grand jurors in game cases (No. 91); reorganizing warden service (No. 181); changing deer season and protecting does absolutely (No. 193); providing for reopening of deer season after suspension on account of drought (No. 194); shortening season for rabbits, fixing a bag limit of six a day on them, and providing for their destruction when damaging crops or fruit trees (No. 195); reducing nonresident license fee from \$15 to \$10 and making minor modifications (No. 206); excepting owners of posted lands from recompense for damages by deer (No. 207); permitting killing of deer damaging crops or fruit trees (No. 208); protecting wood duck absolutely to 1916 (No. 209); prohibiting use of ferrets and regulating methods of taking game (No. 210); authorizing commissioner to sell rescued deer for propagation or park purposes and to appraise deer in forest land inclosed for private park purposes and sell same to owner of park (No. 211); increasing penalty for trespassing on posted lands and extending right of action in case of deer killed or wounded during such trespass (No. 212).

Washington.—Four acts: Creating a game refuge on Puget Sound (ch. 84); prohibiting aliens from possessing guns, except under license and consular certificate (ch. 52); modifying seasons for deer, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goat; protecting does at all times; authorizing search and seizure without warrant; and authorizing the county commissioners to close the season for three years on imported game birds (ch. 90); and authorizing governor to suspend open seasons during drought (ch. 125).

West Virginia.—One act: Abolishing resident license and removing the local protection given rabbits in a few counties (ch. —).

Wisconsin.—Nine acts: Authorizing propagation of game birds (ch. 166); permitting wild-fowl shooting one-half hour later each day (ch. 68); reducing bag limits (ch. 51); modifying local seasons for grouse and prairie chickens (ch. 120); reorganizing warden's office force (ch. 183); requiring hunting-license fees to be turned into the general fund of the State and limiting expenses of fish and game department to amount received from hunting and fishing licenses and sale of confiscated game (ch. 527); limiting costs in cases of trespass on wild lands (ch. 293); regulating shooting of wild fowl (ch. 389); permitting hunting of squirrels without license by landowner on his own land and modifying local protection of squirrel and rabbits (ch. 551).

Wyoming.—Three acts: Appropriating \$5,000 for preservation of wild game from starvation (ch. 3); establishing a State game commission, authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000 in exchanging game, transferring certain charges to the general fund instead of the State game fund, modifying the warden service, repealing Uinta County duck and goose season, extending absolute protection of moose to 1915, lengthening season for deer, elk, and mountain sheep, providing more liberal provisions in licensing nonresidents, reducing residents' special license for one additional elk from \$17.50 to \$5, modifying the guide law, and providing a \$10 nonresident bear license (ch. 66), requesting appropriation from Federal Government for preserving big game in Wyoming (House Joint Memorial No. 1).

British Columbia.—No legislation. Three orders in council closing elk season throughout the Province and sheep season in certain districts and prohibiting the use of automatic guns.

Manitoba.—One act: Prohibiting use of motor boats in hunting waterfowl, and establishing four new game preserves.

New Brunswick.—One act: Modifying woodcock season and establishing \$25 alien licenses for traffic in hides of game and fur-bearing animals. One regulation of

surveyor general licensing sink boxes, prohibiting use of boats in wild-fowl shooting, fixing local season for black ducks, modifying bag limits on partridge, woodcock, and duck, and prohibiting sale of woodcock until 1912.

Newfoundland.—Two acts: Modifying caribou license provisions, prohibiting all killing of caribou in a restricted area on Grand Lake, and making a few minor modifications; modifying seasons.

Nova Scotia.—No legislation.

Ontario.—One act: Modifying woodcock season.

Quebec.—One act: Making slight changes in game laws (ch. 26).

Saskatchewan.—No legislation.

Yukon Territory.—No legislation.

OPEN SEASONS.

All the general open seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada are here brought together in one table. For the sake of simplicity a uniform method is used in both the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then rabbits and squirrels; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In stating the seasons the plan of the Vermont law, to include the first date but not the last, has been followed consistently.¹ The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reversing the dates of the other.

In some States certain days of the week constitute close seasons throughout the time in which killing is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all of the States and Provinces east of the one hundred and fifth meridian except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and Quebec. Mondays constitute a close season for waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina; and other week days for wild fowl in several favorite ducking grounds in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Hunting is prohibited on election day in Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, and Harford Counties, Md.; and when snow is on the ground in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland. The county laws of Maryland and North Carolina, which are too numerous to be included satisfactorily, are not incorporated in the following table,² which otherwise may be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

¹ See discussion of this question in Circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, entitled "Definitions of the open and close seasons for game."

² The county laws of Maryland are shown in Poster No. 25, and those of North Carolina in Poster No. 26, copies of which may be had free on application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA 1911.

[The open seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the close seasons, *reverse the dates*. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left of the column containing those for the State in general. Future dates, as Dec. 1, 1912, indicate that the season does not open until that time.]

Alabama (1907-1911):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Male deer (does protected all the year).....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox).....		Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail or partridge.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Wild turkey gobblers (hens protected all the year).....		Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), imported pheasant, or other introduced game birds.....		Dec. 1, 1912.
Dove.....		Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
Plover, snipe.....		Nov. 1-May 1.
Curlew, sandpiper, woodcock, other shore birds, coot, mud hen, rail, duck, goose, brant, swan.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Alaska ¹ (1910-1911):		
<i>North of latitude 62°—</i>		
Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year), caribou, sheep.....		Aug. 1-Dec. 11.
<i>South of latitude 62°—</i>		
Deer.....		Aug. 15-Nov. 2.
Mountain goat.....		Apr. 1-Feb. 2.
Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year), caribou (see exception), sheep.....		Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
<i>Exception: Caribou on the Kenai Peninsula, Aug. 20, 1912.</i>		
Black bear.....		Aug. 1-Apr. 1.
Brown bear.....		Oct. 1-July 2.
<i>Throughout Territory—</i>		
Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, waterfowl.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 2.
Arizona (1905-1911):		
Male deer.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, sheep, goat.....		No open season.
Antelope, 2 years.....		Mar. 1, 1913.
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail.....		Oct. 15-Feb. 1.
Wild turkey.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Arkansas (1901-1909):		
Deer (except in Chicot County, Oct. 1-Feb. 1).....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Squirrel in Lee, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis Counties.....		May 1-Dec. 1.
Quail or partridge (except in Bradley and Dallas Counties, Nov. 15-Mar. 1).....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Prairie chicken, pinnated grouse.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Wild turkey (except in Chicot County, Feb. 1-May 15).....		Sept. 1-May 1.
Pheasants (Chinese, English), 10 years.....		Mar. 14, 1913.
Dove.....		No open season.
California ² (1901-1911):		
Male deer (second, fourth, and fifth districts) ²		July 1-Sept. 1.
Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, sheep.....		No open season.
Cottontail or bush rabbit.....		July 31-Feb. 1.
Tree squirrel (except Mendocino County, unprotected).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Valley quail (except sixth district) ² partridge.....		Oct. 15-Feb. 15.
Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Bobwhite, imported quail or partridge, wild turkey, pheasant, swan.....		No open season.
Dove (first and third districts) ²		July 15-Oct. 1.

¹ Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimo, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

² Seasons fixed by ordinances of boards of county supervisors are omitted. The following six fish and game districts have been established by ch. 241, laws of 1911: *First district:* Northern counties, including Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama. *Second district:* Counties north of Suisun Bay and west of the Sacramento River, including Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Marin. *Third district:* Counties of the eastern Sacramento Valley and central Sierra, including Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Mono. *Fourth district:* San Joaquin Valley counties, including San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern. *Fifth District:* Counties

Open seasons for game—Continued.

California (1901-1911)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Wilson snipe.....	Nov. 15-May 1.
Plover, curlew, shore birds, ibis.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Rail.....	Nov. 1, 1912.
Duck (except first and sixth districts), ² black brant ²	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.

Colorado (1899-1911):

Deer with horns.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 7.
Elk, 15 years.....	Nov. 1, 1924.
Antelope, 13 years; sheep with horns, 15 years.....	Sept. 25, 1924.
Deer, antelope, sheep, without horns.....	No open season.
Partridge, ptarmigan, wild turkey, wild pigeon.....	No open season.
Quail (bobwhite, crested), 13 years.....	Oct. 1, 1924.
Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, 4 years.....	Sept. 1, 1915.
Prairie chicken, mountain and willow grouse.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 10.
Sage chicken, dove (except dove at altitudes above 7,000 feet, July 10-Aug. 11).....	Aug. 1-Sept. 2.
Plover, curlew, snipe, wading, marsh, and shore birds, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 2.

Connecticut (1901-1911):

Deer, 6 years.....	June 1, 1917.
Hare, rabbit.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 15. ³
Gray squirrel.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 23.
Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian), woodcock.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 23.
Hungarian partridge.....	Nov. 1, 1913.
Dove.....	No open season.
Plover, sandpipers, Wilson or English snipe, bay snipe, shore birds, mud hen, gallinule, duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Rail.....	Sept. 12-Jan. 1.
Wood duck.....	Sept. 1, 1919.

Delaware (1893-1911):

Rabbit, hare.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (other than red).....	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock (additional woodcock season July 1-Sept. 2).....	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Hungarian partridge.....	Dec. 1, 1913.
Dove (except in Newcastle County, no open season).....	No open season.
Reedbird, ortolan, or rail.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 2.
Duck (except wood duck, Sept. 1-Nov. 1, and teal, Sept. 1-Apr. 1).....	Oct. 1-Apr. 16. ⁴
Goose, brant.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 2. ⁴

District of Columbia⁵ (1899-1906):

Deer meat (sale or possession).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), squirrel.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail or partridge.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ringneck, or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures, sale or possession unrestricted), wild turkey.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.
Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse).....	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Dove.....	No open season.
Plover, snipe, duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Woodcock.....	July 1-Jan. 1.
Reedbird, marsh blackbird, rail or ortolan, other game birds.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.

west of the Coast Range from Suisun Bay to San Luis Obispo, including Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo. *Sixth district:* Southern California, including counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo.

Seasons have been established in these districts as follows: Deer—First and third districts, Aug. 15-Nov. 1; sixth district, Aug. 15-Sept. 15. Valley quail—Sixth district, Oct. 15-Nov. 15. Dove—Second and fifth districts, Aug. 1-Oct. 15; fourth and sixth districts, Sept. 1-Nov. 1. Duck—First and sixth districts, Oct. 1-Mar. 1. Black brant—First district, Oct. 1-Apr. 1.

² Between Dec. 1 and Jan. 15 hunting with dog and ferret only.

⁴ Wild fowl on Assawaman Bay and tributaries, Sussex County, Nov. 1-May 1, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

⁵ Hunting prohibited in the District, by act of June 30, 1906, except on the marshes of the Eastern Branch above the Anacostia Bridge, and on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and no birds can be shot within 200 yards of any bridge or dwelling.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Florida ¹ (1903-1911):		
Deer.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail or partridge, wild turkey.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Hungarian partridge, ringneck and English pheasant, other imported game birds..		Nov. 1, 1912.
Duck.....		Oct. 1-Apr. 1.
Georgia (1903-1911):		
Deer (except does and fawns, no open season), squirrels (fox, gray).....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, partridge, wild turkey (gobblers).....		Dec. 1-Mar. 1.
Pheasant or ruffed grouse, wild turkey hens.....		No open season.
Dove.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Imported game birds.....		Dec. 1, 1916.
Snipe, marsh hen.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Woodcock, wood duck, or summer duck.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Idaho (1903-1911):		
Deer, elk, sheep, goat (see exceptions).....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions.</i> —In Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties, deer, Sept. 20-Dec. 20; elk, Sept. 1, 1916; in Fremont and Bingham Counties, elk, Sept. 1-Dec. 31; in Bear Lake, Cassia, Oneida, and Twinfalls Counties, deer, elk, sheep, and goat, Sept. 1, 1916.		
Moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo.....		No open season.
Quail.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Grouse (except north of Salmon River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1).....		Aug. 15-Dec. 1.
Turtle dove (except in Fremont County, Aug. 15-Dec. 1), sage hen.....		July 15-Dec. 1.
Prairie chicken, Mongolian pheasant, Canada grouse, or fool hen (except north of Salmon River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1).....		No open season.
Plover, snipe, duck, goose.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Swan.....		Sept. 1, 1916.
Illinois (1903-1911):		
Deer, ² 10 years.....		June 15, 1919.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black).....		June 1-Nov. 16.
Quail.....		Nov. 11-Dec. 10.
Prairie chicken.....		Nov. 12-Nov. 18.
Partridge, blue quail, mountain quail, valley quail, Hungarian partridge, capercaillie, heath hen, black grouse, woodcock.....		July 1, 1915.
Wild turkey, pheasants ³ (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan, Reeves, Elliot, Hungarian, Swinhoe, Amherst, melanotte, impeyan, argus), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse, 6 years.....		July 1, 1913.
Mourning dove.....		Aug. 2-Nov. 30.
Golden, upland, or other plover, jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, sand or other snipe, shore birds.....		Sept. 2-May 1.
Coot, rail, duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl.....		Sept. 2-Apr. 15.
Indiana (1903-1909):		
Deer ³		No open season.
Squirrel.....		July 1-Oct. 1. ⁴
Quail, ruffed grouse.....		Nov. 10-Jan. 1.
Prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (copper, golden, green, Hungarian, ringneck, silver, tragopan).....		Mar. 6, 1915.
Wild turkey, dove.....		No open season.
Woodcock.....		July 1-Jan. 1. ⁴
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 15.

¹ It is unlawful to kill game or game birds within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine. Special seasons: Brevard and Volusia Counties, ducks on Indian River, Mosquito Lagoon, and Indian River North, Nov. 1-Apr. 1. Clay County, quail, wild turkey (except on owner's inclosed premises), Nov. 1-Mar. 1, and 2 days each week in open season. De Soto County, deer, quail, wild turkey, Nov. 1-Feb. 1. Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, squirrel and dove, Oct. 1-Mar. 1. Lafayette and Taylor Counties, deer, squirrel, quail, and wild turkey protected until Aug. 1, 1916. Lake County, deer, squirrel (except fox squirrel May 25, 1914); quail, turkey, dove, duck, Nov. 15-Feb. 15. Lee County, deer, quail, turkey, and other wild game and birds, Nov. 1-Feb. 1. Levy County, deer, quail, turkey, dove, duck, Nov. 15-Feb. 15; fox squirrel, May 22, 1912. Marion County, deer, Sept. 1-Nov. 1; cat squirrel, Nov. 1-Mar. 1; fox squirrel, no open season; quail, wild turkey, Nov. 15-Feb. 15, on uninclosed lands, Sept. 1-Nov. 1; duck unprotected; dove, Sept. 1-Mar. 15; wood duck, Sept. 1-Apr. 1. Nassau County, squirrel, Sept. 1-Mar. 1. St. Johns County, deer, June 1-Sept. 1.

² Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1-Feb. 1; cock pheasant, Nov. 1-Feb. 1 under permit.

³ Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time.

⁴ Unlawful to hunt any game except waterfowl Oct. 1-Nov. 10.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Iowa (1897-1907):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, elk.....		No open season.
Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse).....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese, ringneck).....		Oct. 1, 1915.
Turtle dove.....		No open season.
Woodcock.....		July 10-Jan. 1.
Plover, sandpiper, marsh or beach birds, rail, duck, goose, brant.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 15.
Kansas (1903-1911):		
Deer, antelope, 10 years.....		Mar. 24, 1921.
Fox squirrel (red, gray, and black, no open season).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail.....		Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Grouse, prairie chicken.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 2.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, or Chinese), Hungarian partridge, 6 years.....		Feb. 27, 1917.
Dove.....		No open season.
Plover.....		Aug. 1-May 1.
Snipe.....		Sept. 1-May 1.
Duck, goose, brant.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 15.
Kentucky (1894-1906):		
Deer.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Rabbit (except with dogs or snares).....		Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox).....		Nov. 15-Feb. 1. ¹
Quail, partridge, pheasant.....		Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Pheasants (English, ringneck, Mongolian, or Chinese).....		No open season.
Wild turkey.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Dove.....		Aug. 1-Feb. 1.
Woodcock.....		June 20-Feb. 1.
Wood duck, teal, or other duck, goose.....		Aug. 15-Apr. 1.
Louisiana (1908-1910):		
Deer (females and young protected all the year).....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Bear.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail, red-winged blackbird, robin.....		Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Prairie chicken, pheasant (imported or native), Hungarian partridge, wild turkey hen, killdeer.....		Dec. 1, 1915.
Wild turkey (male).....		Nov. 1-Apr. 15.
Dove, wood duck.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Woodcock.....		Jan. 1-Mar. 1.
Plover, curlew, tatter, coot (poule d'eau), gallinule, rail (mud hen), duck (except wood duck, black mallard, and blue-wing teal), goose, brant.....		Oct. 1-Mar. 15.
Papabotte, upland plover, grosbec, chorook.....		July 1-Apr. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, blue-wing teal.....		Sept. 15-Apr. 1.
Florida duck (black mallard).....		Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
Maine (1903-1911):		
Deer in Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Washington Counties (see exceptions).....		Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Hancock County, Eden, Mt. Desert, South West Harbor, and Tremont.....		Nov. 15-Dec. 15
Town of Isle au Haut.....		Oct. 1, 1913
Swan Island, 4 years.....		Oct. 1, 1914
Washington County, Cross and Scotch Islands.....		July 3, 1919
Deer in Androscoggin County.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Deer in Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties (see exceptions).....		Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Knox County, Camden, Rockport, and Hope; Waldo County, Lincolnville and Searsmont.....		July 3, 1912
Sagadahoc County, Bath, West Bath, and Phippsburg.....		No open season
Bull moose with at least two 3-inch prongs on horns.....		Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Cow and calf moose.....		No open season.
Caribou, 6 years.....		Oct. 15, 1917.
Rabbit.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Squirrel, gray (black, no open season).....		Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail, dove.....		No open season.
Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.

¹ Also June 15-Sept. 15.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Maine (1903-1911—Continued.)		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Hungarian partridge.....		July 3, 1913.
Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, 10 years.....		Apr. 28, 1913.
Plover, snipe, sandpiper.....		Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Wood duck (except Oxford County, Sept. 1-Jan. 1).....		1915.
Dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck, or broadbill (see exceptions).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Golden-eye (Hancock County), Nov. 1-Apr. 1. Eider or sea duck, Oct. 1-Feb. 1. Ducks (Lincoln County), Sept. 1-Feb. 1. All ducks on Merry-meeting Bay, Eastern River, or the Kennebec River below Gardiner and Randolph bridge, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.		
Maryland (1898-1910):¹		
Rabbit.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 25.
Squirrel.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 2.
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 25.
Dove.....		Aug. 15-Dec. 25.
Plover, snipe.....		Aug. 15-May 2.
Woodcock.....		Nov. 1-Dec. 25. ²
Reedbird, sora (water rail or ortolan).....		Sept. 1-Nov. 2.
Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl.....		Nov. 1-Apr. 11.
Massachusetts (1902-1911):		
Deer in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, and Worcester Counties (third Monday in November to the following Saturday, inclusive).....		Nov. 20-26, 1911.
Deer in rest of State.....		No open season.
Hare or rabbit.....		Oct. 16-Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel.....		Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.....		Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Dove, wild or passenger pigeon, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), ³ killdeer or piping plover, swan.....		No open season.
Heath hen, 5 years.....		Nov. 1, 1916.
Wild turkey, 4 years.....		Sept. 1, 1915.
Bartramian sandpiper (upland plover).....		July 15, 1915.
Plover (except upland and killdeer or piping plover), snipe, sandpiper, peep, rail, gallinule, quark (mud hen), or any shore, marsh, or beach birds.....		Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Wood or summer duck, 5 years.....		Sept. 1, 1916.
Duck (except wood duck), teal, goose, brant.....		Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Michigan (1905-1911):		
Deer (see exceptions).....		Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat, and all deer in Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties.....		No open season.
Elk, moose, caribou, 8 years.....		June 16, 1913.
Bear.....		Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
Squirrel (black, fox, or gray), 3 years.....		Oct. 15, 1914.
Quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), spruce hen.....		Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), dove.....		No open season.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian), black game, capercaillie, hazel grouse, wild turkey.....		1915.
European partridge.....		1912.
Woodcock, plover, snipe, duck (except mallard and teal), goose, brant (except that bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, redhead, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, and sawbill duck may be hunted Mar. 2-Apr. 11).....		Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Mallard and teal.....		Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Minnesota (1905-1909):		
Deer, male moose.....		Nov. 10-Nov. 30.
Elk, female moose, caribou, fawn.....		No open season.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant).....		Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grapse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), turtle dove, upland plover, golden plover, snipe, woodcock.....		Sept. 7-Nov. 7.
Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian).....		No open season.
Duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl.....		Sept. 7-Dec. 1.

¹ The seasons given are the most general. For all seasons under county laws see Poster No. 25, "Open seasons for game, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, 1911," which may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

² Also the month of July.

³ Except on private preserves under permit of commissioners on fisheries and game.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Mississippi (1906-1910):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer (female deer and spotted fawn, no open season), bear	.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Quail or partridge	.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Wild turkey (hens, no open season)	.....	Jan. 1-May 1.
Dove	.....	July 1-Mar. 1.
Plover, tatter, chorook, grosbec, coot (poule d'eau), rail (mud hen), duck, goose, brant, swan, cedar bird, robin	.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Missouri (1909):		
Deer, males only (no open season for does)	.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrels (gray, black, fox)	.....	July 1-Dec. 22.
Quail (bobwhite, partridge), wild turkey	.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove, plover	.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Snipe, duck, goose, brant	.....	Sept. 15-May 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasants, woodcock, and other game birds	.....	No open season.
Montana (1905-1909):		
Deer, elk, sheep, goat	.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Moose, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo	.....	No open season.
Quail, Chinese pheasant, Hungarian pheasant, dove	.....	No open season.
Pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, fool hen, grouse	.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan	.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Nebraska (1901-1911):		
Deer, elk, antelope	.....	No open season.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, timber)	.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail	.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 16.
Dove	.....	July 15-Sept. 1.
Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse	.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, English partridge, Belgian partridge, English pheasant, Chinese pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, English black cock, other imported game birds, wild pigeon, wild turkey, curlew, white crane, swan	.....	No open season.
Plover	.....	July 15-Sept. 1.
Yellow legs, jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, killdeer	.....	Sept. 1-May 2.
Crane (except white crane), duck, goose, brant, or any game waterfowl (except swan)	.....	Sept. 1-Apr. 6.
Nevada¹ (1909):		
Deer	.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 15.
Antelope, spotted fawn	.....	No open season.
Mountain quail, grouse	.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Valley quail	.....	Oct. 15-Jan. 15.
Bobwhite, partridge, pheasant, other imported birds	.....	No open season.
Sage hen	.....	July 15-Oct. 1.
Plover, curlew, snipe, woodcock, sandhill crane, duck, goose, swan	.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 15.
New Hampshire² (1901-1911):		
Deer in Coos County	.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1
Deer in Carroll and Grafton Counties	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16
Deer in rest of State	.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 16
Elk, moose, caribou	.....	No open season.
Hare, rabbit	.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 1.
Gray squirrel	.....	Oct. 1, 1913.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock (see exception), Wilson snipe	.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
<i>Exception: Woodcock in Coos and Grafton Counties</i>		Sept. 15-Dec. 1
Dove, pheasant, any introduced foreign game bird	.....	No open season.
Killdeer, upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, wood duck	.....	Mar. 7, 1912.
Plover (except killdeer and upland plover), sandpiper, yellow legs, rail, duck (except wood duck and sheldrake) ("beach birds," coot, teal, may be shot in Rockingham County July 15-Feb. 1)	.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
New Jersey (1903-1911):		
Deer, bucks only ³ (no open season for does)	.....	Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Squirrel, rabbit	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, English (ring-neck) pheasant, wild turkey	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.

¹ County commissioners may change dates of close seasons (without altering length) for deer, antelope, or sage hens, or lengthen close seasons for any other game in their respective counties.

² Governor and council may suspend open season in time of excessive drought.

³ Not applicable to deer in game preserves or to possession of imported deer properly tagged.

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***New Jersey (1908-1911)—Continued.**

	<i>Open seasons.</i>
Dove, wild pigeon.....	No open season.
Woodcock (except in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Salem Counties, Nov. 15-Jan. 1).	Oct. 15-Dec. 2.
Upland plover, 5 years.....	Aug. 1, 1916.
Plover (except upland plover), curlew, surf (bay) snipe (except English snipe), sandpiper, yellow legs, all shore birds.....	May 1-Jan. 1.
English (Wilson) snipe (bog or jack snipe).....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1. ¹
Reedbird, marsh hen, rail.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Duck ² (except mallard, black duck, sheldrake, and wood duck), swan.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 16.
Wood duck.....	Apr. 1, 1915.
Mallard, black duck.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 2.
Sheldrake, goose, brant ³	Nov. 1-Apr. 11.

New Mexico (1909):

Deer (with horns).....	Oct. 15-Nov. 16. ⁴
Deer (without horns), elk, sheep.....	No open season.
Antelope, 5 years.....	Mar. 18, 1914.
Quail (except bobwhite), grouse.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Bobwhite quail, pheasant, wild pigeon, 5 years.....	Mar. 18, 1914.
Prairie chicken.....	Sept. 1, 1915.
Partridge (white grouse).....	No open season.
Wild turkey.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Turtle dove.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 1.
Plover, curlew, snipe.....	Sept. 15-Mar. 2.

New York⁵ (1908-1911):

Deer—Adirondack region, ⁴ Dutchess County.....	Sept. 16-Nov. 1.
Deer—rest of State (see exception).....	No open season.
<i>Exception:</i> Ulster County and towns of Cohecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg, Bethel, and all of towns of Mamakating and Thompson south of Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike in Sullivan County and Deer Park in Orange County.....	
	Oct. 16-Nov. 1
Fawns, elk, moose, caribou, antelope.....	No open season.
Hare, rabbit (except Fulton County, Oct. 1-Jan. 16).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 16.
Squirrel, black or gray (except in Richmond and Niagara Counties, no open season).....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail (except in Richmond County, Nov. 1, 1914).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, grouse, woodcock.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Hungarian partridge (European gray-legged partridge), pheasants (Mongolian ring-neck, English, and others, see exceptions).....	No open season.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Ringneck and English pheasants in Dutchess County. Nov. 1-Jan. 1	
Fulton County.....	Sept. 16-Dec. 1
Cayuga, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates Counties (male pheasants may be killed Thursdays and Saturdays in October).	
Dove, wood duck.....	No open season.
Surf bird, plover, curlew, yellow legs, Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, shore birds, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, rail.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan.....	Sept. 16-Jan. 11.

Long Island (1908-1910):

Deer.....	Nov. 1, 1913.
Hare, rabbit, squirrel (black or gray).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, grouse, woodcock (see exception).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Quail on Robbins and Gardiners Islands.....	
	Oct. 15-Feb. 1
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, ringneck) in Suffolk County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 1
Dove.....	No open season.
Plover, ringneck, killdeer, oxeys, curlew, willet, yellow legs, winter snipe, Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, surf snipe.....	July 16-Jan. 1.
Meadow hen, mud hen, gallinule.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 11.

¹ Also March and April.² Open season for duck, goose, and brant on Delaware River and Bay, Sept. 1-Mar. 2.³ When first date of open season falls on Sunday, season opens on the preceding Saturday.⁴ The Adirondack region comprises the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Saratoga, Saint Lawrence, Warren, and Washington, and that part of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida Counties lying east of the Utica and Black River R. R. from Utica to Ogdensburg.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

North Carolina ¹ (1905-1909):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer.....		Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail, wild turkey, dove, lark, robin.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
North Dakota (1909-1911):		
Deer.....		Nov. 10-Dec. 1.
Antelope, 11 years.....		Jan. 1, 1920.
Quail, English pheasant, Chinese ringneck pheasant, Hungarian partridge, dove, swan.....		No open season.
Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), sharp-tailed (white breasted) grouse, golden plover, upland plover, snipe, woodcock.....		Sept. 7-Nov. 2.
Crane, duck.....		Sept. 7-Dec. 16.
Goose, brant (except on permanent waters and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile thereof, no open season).		Sept. 7-May 10.
Ohio (1900-1911):		
Rabbit.....		Nov. 15-Dec. 5.
Squirrel.....		Sept. 15-Oct. 21.
Raccoon.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 2.
Quail, ruffed grouse.....		Nov. 15-Dec. 5.
Introduced pheasants.....		Nov. 15, 1913.
Dove, woodcock.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 5.
Plover, snipe, shore birds, coot or mud hen, rail, duck, goose, swan.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1. ²
Oklahoma (1909-1911):		
Deer (except females throughout State and males in Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Kiowa, and Swanson Counties, no open season).....		Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Antelope, 5 years.....		Nov. 15, 1916.
Quail, Mexican (blue) quail.....		Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Grouse, wild pigeon, dove.....		No open season.
Prairie chicken.....		Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Mongolian, Chinese, English, ringneck, or other pheasant.....		Nov. 1, 1914.
Wild Turkey (additional season for gobblers, Mar. 15-Apr. 15).....		Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Plover, curlew, snipe, or other shore bird, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan.....		Aug. 15-May 1.
Oregon (1909-1911):		
Male deer (except in Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties, Sept. 15-Nov. 1).....		Aug. 1-Nov. 1.
Female deer and spotted fawn, antelope, sheep.....		No open season.
Elk.....		Aug. 1, 1919.
Silver gray squirrel.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (see exceptions).....		Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Josephine and Jackson Counties.....		Oct. 15-Dec. 15
Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, and Wheeler Counties.....		Oct. 15, 1913
Grouse, native pheasant, ruffed grouse, partridge (see exception).....		Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
<i>Exception:</i> Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties.		No open season
Sage hen.....		Aug. 1-Nov. 1.
Chinese (torquatus) pheasant, 2 years.....		Oct. 15, 1913.
Silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, Reeves pheasant, English partridge, Hungarian partridge, bobwhite, prairie chicken (except in Grant, Harney, and Umatilla Counties, no open season).....		Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Dove, wild pigeon.....		Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Turnstone, surf bird, plover, killdeer, curlew, tatter, willet, sandpiper, snipe, stilt, avocet, phalarope, other shore birds, coot, rail, goose, swan ² (see exceptions).....		Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Goose, swan, in Baker, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Sherman, Union, and Wallowa Counties (except Canadian or honker goose in Grant, Harney, and Malheur Counties, Sept. 1-Mar. 1, and except white goose and brant unprotected).....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1
Goose, swan (except white goose and brant unprotected).....		Sept. 1-Apr. 1
Duck (see exceptions).....		Oct. 15-Feb. 15.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Clatsop, Columbia, and Multnomah Counties.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 15
Baker County.....		Aug. 1-Apr. 15
Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 1
Coos, Curry, and Lake Counties.....		Sept. 15-Mar. 15
Klamath County.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1

¹ For county seasons see special poster of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Also Mar. 1-Apr. 21; Sundays and Mondays are close seasons for ducks and other waterfowl.

³ Unlawful to kill geese at any time on islands or sand bars in the Columbia River east of the Cascades.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Pennsylvania (1900-1911):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer (deer without horns protected all the year).....		Nov. 15-Dec. 1.
Bear.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Hare, rabbit, squirrel (gray, black, fox).....		Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Raccoon.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, imported pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)		Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Hungarian partridge.....		Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Dove, blackbird, reedbird, coot or mud hen, rail, sandpiper, tatler, curlew, or any shore bird.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Woodcock.....		Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Upland or grass plover.....		July 15-Dec. 1.
Wilson snipe (jacksnipe).....		Sept. 1-May 1.
Wild waterfowl—duck, goose, brant, swan, loon, grebe.....		Sept. 1-Apr. 11.
Rhode Island (1900-1911):		
Deer ¹		No open season.
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.....		Oct. 15-Dec. 16.
Pheasant, dove.....		No open season.
Hungarian partridge.....		Oct. 15, 1913.
Plover, yellowlegs, peep, snipe, shore, marsh, and beach birds.....		July 15-Dec. 16.
Black duck and wood duck.....		Aug. 15-Apr. 1.
South Carolina (1902-1911):		
Deer (except Berkeley County, Aug. 1-Feb. 1).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (partridge), wild turkey (except Berkeley County, Nov. 1-Apr. 1).....		Nov. 15-Mar. 16.
Mongolian pheasant, 4 years.....		Jan. 1, 1912.
Dove.....		Aug. 15-Mar. 1.
Woodcock.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 15.
Willet.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Wood duck.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Grackle.....		Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
South Dakota (1909-1911):		
Deer (except females and fawns, no open season).....		Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Elk, antelope, mountain sheep.....		No open season.
Quail.....		Oct. 1, 1912.
Partridge, golden plover, upland plover, snipe, woodcock, grouse, prairie chicken.....		Sept. 10-Oct. 10.
Introduced pheasant.....		Jan. 1, 1915.
Dove.....		No open season.
Duck, goose, brant, any aquatic fowl.....		Sept. 10-Apr. 10.
Tennessee (1903-1911):		
Deer (except Fentress County, Dec. 1-Jan. 1).....		Oct. 1, 1915.
Squirrel.....		June 1-Mar. 1. ²
Quail or partridge (except Shelby County, Nov. 15, 1913).....		Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Grouse, pheasant (except English or ringneck pheasants), wild turkey, ³ meadow-lark.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Pheasant, English or ringneck.....		Dec. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove (except in Shelby County, Mar. 1-July 15), teal, wood (summer) duck.....		Aug. 1-Apr. 15.
Woodcock, robin, marsh blackbird, plover, curlew, tatler, willet, godwit, sandpiper, snipe, avocet, coot, mud hen, rail, duck (except teal and wood duck), goose, brant, swan.....		Oct. 1-Apr. 15.

¹ Tame deer kept in confinement may be killed by the owner at any time, or any deer injuring crops, by the owner or occupant of the premises, under permit from secretary of state.

² *Special squirrel seasons:* Benton, Decatur, Wilson, June 1-Jan. 1; Carroll, June 15-Mar. 1; Carter, July 15-Mar. 1; Crockett, Weakley, July 1-Feb. 1; Dyer, June 1-July 1 and Oct. 1-Jan. 1; Fayette, July 15-Jan. 1; Gibson, Sevier, June 1-Feb. 1; Hardeman, July 15-Feb. 15; Haywood, May 1-Jan. 1; Henderson, July 15-Jan. 15; McNairy, Madison, July 1-Mar. 1; Robertson, July 1-Jan. 1; Shelby, June 15-Feb. 1; Stewart, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; Warren, Oct. 1-Mar. 1. Bedford, Blount, Cannon, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, Dickson, Fentress, Giles, Greene, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, London, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Sequatchie, Sullivan, Van Buren, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson, unprotected.

In Chester, Hardeman, Hardin, and McNairy Counties anyone may kill squirrels on his own property at any time for his own use

³ *Special wild turkey seasons:* Dyer (gobblers), Nov. 1-May 1 (hens), Nov. 1-Feb. 1; Clay, Fentress, Overton, Pickett, Aug. 1-May 1.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Texas (1907-1911):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer (female deer and spotted fawn protected all the year).....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Antelope, sheep, 5 years.....		Nov. 1, 1916.
Quail or partridge, dove.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, pheasants (Mongolian, English), 5 years.....		Nov. 1, 1916.
Wild turkey.....		Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
Utah (1909):		
Deer (see exception).....		Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
<i>Exception:</i> Nonresident not permitted to kill deer.		
Elk, antelope, sheep.....		Mar. 11, 1913.
Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian) (see exceptions).....		Mar. 11, 1913.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Quail in Garfield, Kane, and Washington Counties..		Aug. 1-Feb. 1
Quail in Carbon, Davis, Salt Lake, Sevier, Utah, and Weber Counties.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 1
Sage hens in Beaver, Box Elder, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uinta, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, and Weber Counties.....		Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Sage hens in Cache, Davis, Juab, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah Counties.....		Mar. 11, 1913.
Dove.....		Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Snipe, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan.....		Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Vermont ¹ (1894-1911):		
Deer with horns not less than 3 inches long (no open season for others).....		Nov. 15-Nov. 26.
Moose, caribou.....		No open season.
Hare, rabbit.....		Sept. 15-Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Quail.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock.....		Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
Pheasant, English partridge.....		Oct. 1, 1913.
Dove, rail, swan.....		No open season.
Plover (other than upland), English snipe.....		Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Upland plover.....		Aug. 1, 1915.
Duck (except wood duck, Sept. 16, 1916), goose.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Virginia ² (1903-1910):		
Deer (except in Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1).....		Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Rabbit.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1. ⁴
Squirrel:		
Brunswick and Greensville Counties.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1. ⁵
Isle of Wight and Southampton Counties (gray or fox).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 15
Warren County.....		Nov. 15-Jan. 1
Opossum in Halifax County.....		Oct. 15-Feb. 1
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (see exceptions).....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> West of the Blue Ridge.....		Nov. 1-Jan. 1
Dove in Brunswick and Greensville Counties.....		Aug. 15-Jan. 15
Robin.....		Feb. 15-Apr. 1.
Surf bird, plover, curlew, tatter, willet, sandpiper, snipe (except Wilson and robin snipe), mud hen, gallinule, rail (except sora).....		July 20-Jan. 1.
Summer or wood duck, winter waterfowl in Brunswick and Greensville Counties.....		Aug. 1-Jan. 1
Winter waterfowl (except in Brunswick and Greensville Counties).....		Oct. 15-May 1. ⁶
Washington ⁷ (1903-1911):		
Deer (males only), caribou, sheep, goat.....		Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Elk.....		Oct. 1, 1915.
Moose, antelope (males only).....		Sept. 15-Nov. 1.

¹ The governor is authorized to suspend open seasons in time of drought and fix another open season for deer in such event.

² Deer kept in private game preserves may be killed by the owners at any time.

³ Boards of supervisors may shorten the open seasons in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to law "and may include in such protection other game not specifically mentioned in this section." Code 1904, sec. 2070a, as amended in 1906.

⁴ Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own lands at any time.

⁵ Residents of State may kill squirrels on their own lands at any time.

⁶ Wildfowl can not be hunted on Wednesdays and Saturdays on Back Bay, Princess Anne County.

⁷ On Mercer Island and shores of Lake Washington game animals and birds are protected all the year. (Laws 1909, ch. 54.)

*Open seasons for game—Continued.***Washington (1903-1911)—Continued.***Open seasons.*

Female deer, moose, antelope, and spotted fawn.....	No open season.
Quail, ruffed grouse, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, and other imported upland game birds (see exceptions).....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Quail in Clallam, Clarke, Kitsap, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties, and counties east of Cascades.....	
Partridge, pheasant (Chinese ringneck, English, and golden), in same counties and also Snohomish County.....	Oct. 1, 1912
Grouse in Douglas, Ferry, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties..	Aug. 15-Jan. 1
Grouse in other counties east of Cascades.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 10
Prairie chicken in Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Stevens, and Wallawalla Counties...	Sept. 1-Oct. 16
Prairie chicken in other counties east of Cascades.....	Sept. 1, 1912
Hungarian partridge.....	Oct. 1, 1913.
Dove.....	No open season.
Plover, curlew, snipe, rail, other shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan (see exception).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 1. ¹
<i>Exception:</i> In Adams, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman Counties.....	
	Sept 15-Jan. 1

West Virginia (1909-1911):

Deer (with horns more than 4 inches long—no open season for any other deer).....	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Squirrel (gray, black, red, fox).....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail (Virginia partridge).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Pheasants (English, Chinese, Reeves, Lady Amherst), capercaillie, or any other introduced foreign game bird, dove, wood duck.....	No open season.
Plover, sandpiper, woodcock, reedbird, rail (ortolan).....	July 15-Dec. 20.
Snipe.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Duck (except wood duck, no open season), goose, brant.....	Sept. 1-Apr. 20.

Wisconsin (1898-1911):

Deer (see exceptions).....	Nov. 11-Dec. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Door and Shawano Counties, 5 years.....	
Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.....	No open season
Moose.....	No open season.
Rabbit, in Eau Claire, Pierce, Portage, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties.....	Sept. 10-Feb. 1.
In Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, and Wood Counties.....	Oct. 10-Feb. 1.
Squirrel (gray, fox, black, see exceptions).....	Oct. 10-Feb. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Chippewa, Eau Claire, Pierce, Portage, Rusk, St. Croix, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties.....	
Waukesha County.....	Sept. 10-Feb. 1
Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 8 years.....	No open season
Partridge, plover, snipe, woodcock.....	Oct. 1, 1915.
Prairie chicken, grouse: In Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Burnett, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marquette, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Vernon, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 1.
Prairie chicken, grouse: In rest of State.....	Sept. 1, 1915.
Dove, swan.....	No open season.
Coot or mud hen, rail, rice hen, duck.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Goose, brant.....	Sept. 10-May 1.

Wyoming (1909-1911):

Deer.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Moose, elk, sheep (except elk and male sheep in Carbon, Fremont, and Uinta Counties and in Big Horn and Park Counties west of Big Horn River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1), antelope, 4 years.....	Sept. 1, 1915.

¹ Shore birds, geese, and brant may also be shot Mar. 1-June 1 in Chehalis, Clallam, Jefferson, Pacific, and San Juan Counties, along the coast and 5 miles inland.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Wyoming (1909-1911)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Quail, Mongolian pheasant, 3 years.....	Sept. 25, 1912.
Grouse, other than sage grouse (see exception).....	Sept. 25-Dec. 1
<i>Exception: Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Sweetwater Counties..</i>	
Aug. 1-Sept. 16	
Sage grouse (except in Natrona and Sheridan Counties, Aug. 1, 1915), curlew.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 1.
Dove, swan.....	No open season.
Sandpiper, snipe, or other shore bird (except curlew), duck, goose.....	Sept. 1-May 1.

Alberta¹ (1906-1909):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Antelope.....	Oct. 1.-Nov. 1.
Buffalo.....	No open season.
Sheep, goat.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Partridge except Hungarian partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant (except English, no open season).....	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore bird, coot, rail, crane.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Duck, ² swan.....	Aug. 23-Jan. 1.

British Columbia³ (1898-1911):

Deer, goat.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
Bull elk or wapiti, bull moose, bull caribou, hare.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1. ⁴
Sheep, rams only.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 15. ⁴
Young of deer and females and young of elk, moose, caribou, and sheep.....	No open season.
Bear.....	Sept. 1-July 15.
Quail, English partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, black game, capercaillie, snipe, goose, swan.....	No open season. ³
Grouse, ptarmigan, duck north of latitude 55° (in rest of Province no open season ⁴).....	Sept. 15-Mar. 30.
Plover, bittern, heron, meadowlark.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.

Manitoba (1909):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri (males).....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
Females and young of foregoing species and bison or buffalo.....	No open season.
Quail, woodcock, plover (except upland plover), sandpiper, snipe.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 20.
Dove.....	No open season.
Pheasant, 11 years.....	Oct. 1, 1920.
Upland plover.....	July 1-Jan. 1.
Duck.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

New Brunswick (1909-1911):

Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf moose and cow caribou, no open season).....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Partridge, snipe, woodcock.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Pheasant.....	No open season.
Teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 2.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur.....	Aug. 15-Jan. 1.

Newfoundland⁴ (1902-1911):

Elk, moose, 10 years.....	Jan. 1, 1912.
Caribou (except in a special region near Grand Lake, no open season).....	Oct. 21-Feb. 1. ⁵
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge, plover, curlew, snipe, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)".....	Sept. 20-Dec. 15.
Capercaillie, black game, 10 years.....	Oct. 12, 1917.

¹ North of latitude 55° any game animal or bird, except elk and buffalo, may be killed at any time if needed for food.

² Except white-winged scoters, north of township 50, which may be taken at any time.

³ The lieutenant governor in council is empowered to open seasons each year for coast or Columbian deer, quail, English partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, capercaillie, black game, snipe, and goose, and for grouse, ptarmigan, and duck south of latitude 55°. The following special seasons have also been made by orders in council: Elk, on Vancouver Island, Sept. 1, 1913, on mainland, Sept. 1, 1912; moose, in the East Kootenay district, no open season; mountain sheep, in the Yale, Okanogan, and Similameen districts, Sept. 1, 1913; south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the coast to Columbia River and from Revelstoke to the international boundary, no open season. Resident Indians (nonresidents not allowed to hunt) and farmers in "unorganized districts" may kill deer for immediate use as food, but Indians can kill does and fawns only Aug. 1-Feb. 1; free miners engaged in placer mining or prospecting in unorganized districts, and surveying or engineering parties engaged in their duties may kill any game for food.

⁴ Poor settlers may kill any birds, except capercaillie and black game, at any time, for immediate consumption by themselves or their families.

⁵ Additional open season Aug. 1-Oct. 1.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Nova Scotia (1908-1910):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, caribou, 4 years.....		Oct. 1, 1912.
Moose (see exceptions).....		Sept. 16-Nov. 16.
<i>Exception:</i> Cape Breton Island.....	Oct. 1, 1915	
Calf moose under 1 year.....		No open season.
Cow moose.....		Sept. 20, 1912.
Hare, rabbit.....		Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, plover, curlew, yellow legs, sandpiper, snipe, heron, bittern, beach birds, waders, teal, wood duck.....		Aug. 15-Mar. 1.
Ruffed grouse or birch partridge.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge, pheasant, capercaillie, black game.....		No open season.
Woodcock, blue-winged duck.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Blue-winged duck in Cumberland County.....		Sept. 1-May 1.
Ontario¹ (1907-1911):		
Deer (except in Simcoe County, to Nov. 1, 1912, and except fawns, no open season).....	Nov. 1-Nov. 16. ²	
Elk or wapiti.....		No open season.
Moose, caribou, or reindeer (see exception).....		Oct. 16-Nov. 16. ³
<i>Exception:</i> Female moose and young moose and caribou.....		No open season.
Hare ⁴		Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Squirrel (black or gray).....		Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Quail, wild turkey.....		Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Partridge, grouse, prairie fowl, pheasant.....		Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Capercaillie.....		Sept. 15, 1915.
Woodcock.....		Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Plover, snipe, rail, other shore birds or waders.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
Dove.....		No open season. ⁵
Duck and other waterfowl (except goose and swan).....		Sept. 15-Dec. 16.
Goose, swan.....		Sept. 15-Apr. 16.
Prince Edward Island (1906-1907):		
Hare, rabbit.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Partridge.....		Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Plover, curlew.....		July 15-Jan. 1.
Snipe, woodcock.....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Yellow legs, shore and other birds along beaches or tidal marshes, teal, black or blue-winged duck.....		Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
Goose.....		Sept. 15-May 10.
Brant.....		Oct. 1-June 10.
Quebec (1899-1910):		
Zone 1. ⁶ Deer, moose (see exceptions).....		Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Ottawa and Pontiac Counties.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	
Cow moose and young deer and moose.....		No open season.
Caribou (young, no open season).....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Hare.....		Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
Bear.....		Aug. 20-July 1.
Birch or swamp partridge.....		Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
White partridge or ptarmigan.....		Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Woodcock, plover, curlew, tattler, sandpiper, snipe.....		Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake), gull, loon.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1. ⁷
Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:		
Caribou.....		Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Hare.....		Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Birch or swamp partridge.....		Sept. 15-Feb. 1.
White partridge or ptarmigan.....		Nov. 15-Mar. 1.

¹ Lieutenant governor in council may alter close seasons in region north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River, and in the vicinity of Rondeau Park and close for a definite period seasons for any game animal or nonmigratory game bird whose numbers have diminished.

² Persons who put deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.

³ South of the Canadian Pacific R. R., between Mattawa and the Manitoba boundary, Nov. 1-16.

⁴ Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season when damaging trees or shrubs.

⁵ Under act for protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats., 1897, ch. 239, sec. 3.

⁶ Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the River Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the excepted part of said counties.

⁷ Inhabitants of Zone 2 and Gaspé County may take these birds for food Aug. 1-June 1.

Open seasons for game—Continued.

Saskatchewan ¹ (1905-1907):		<i>Open seasons.</i>
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (females and young, no open season).....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.	
Antelope (young, no open season).....	Oct. 1-Nov. 15.	
Buffalo.....	No open season.	
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.	
English pheasant.....	No open season.	
Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore birds, coot, rail, duck, goose, swan.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.	
Crane.....	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.	
Unorganized Territories ² (Keewatin, Mackenzie, etc.) (1894-1906):		
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, goat, sheep.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 1. ³	
Buffalo.....	Jan. 1, 1912.	
Musk ox.....	Oct. 15-Mar. 20.	
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.	
Duck, goose, swan.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 15.	
Yukon ⁴ (1902-1906):		
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, musk ox.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.	
Bison or buffalo.....	No open season.	
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan, pheasant.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.	
Sandpiper, snipe, crane, duck, goose, swan.....	Aug. 10-June 1.	

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is the most important feature of the traffic in game. If permitted without limitation it is a great factor in game destruction. A realization of this fact has induced many of the States to prohibit export of all or certain kinds of game, and in a few instances all transportation even within the State. The subject may be conveniently considered under the following subheads: "Federal laws," and "State laws prohibiting export."

FEDERAL LAWS.

Federal laws affecting the shipment of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries, and those providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under immediate Federal jurisdiction.

They comprise: (1) Sections 241 to 244 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137), regulating the importation and interstate shipment of game;⁵ (2) the tariff act, imposing duties on game, skins, and feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) the game law of Alaska; and (5) provisions for protecting birds in the national parks,⁶ national forests, and other Government reservations. These laws are more fully discussed in Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, entitled "Digest

¹ Lieutenant governor in council may extend close seasons over current year within limits on petition of six game guardians.

² Indians, inhabitants, travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food exempt. Governor in council may alter seasons.

³ Also July 15-Oct. 1.

⁴ Indians, explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, and travelers in need of food are exempt. Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

⁵ These sections are sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Lacey Act as amended.

⁶ The law governing the Yellowstone Park prohibits any person, or any stage, express, or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300. (28 Stat., ch. 72, sec. 4.)

of Game Laws for 1901" (pp. 69-79). The full text of the new Alaskan game law of 1908, with the regulations now in force, is published in circulars Nos. 66 and 75 of the Biological Survey. Sections 241, 242, 243, and 244 of the Criminal Code of the United States are as follows:

SEC. 241. The importation into the United States, or any Territory or District thereof, of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interests of agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited; and all such birds and animals shall, upon arrival at any port of the United States, be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. No person shall import into the United States or into any Territory or District thereof, any foreign wild animal or bird, except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other birds as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

SEC. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls.

SEC. 243. All packages containing the dead bodies, or the plumage, or parts thereof, of game animals, or game or other wild birds, when shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, and the nature of the contents, may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package.

SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three sections last preceding, the shipper shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

STATE LAWS PROHIBITING EXPORT.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the supreme court in 1896,¹ nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. In some States sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions, and exceptions to the laws

¹ *Geer v. Conn.*, 161 U. S., 519.

prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation.

Restrictions on shipment from the State have now become so stringent that all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, except two, North and South Dakota, prohibit export of all game protected by local laws, and these permit the export of only plover, woodcock, and cranes. East of the Mississippi, laws prohibiting the export of all game, or, in some cases, all but one or two unimportant species, are in force in all the States except a small group along the coast from Massachusetts to Maryland and four Southern States—North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Kentucky.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State and Territory:

Export of Game Prohibited.

Alabama: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him or have carried to him, openly, game lawfully killed by him. State game and fish commissioner may issue permit to any person to capture, kill, or export game birds at any time, dead or alive, for scientific or propagating purposes.

Alaska: Deer, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, bear, or hides of these animals; wild birds, except eagles, or any parts thereof.

Exceptions: Specimens may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and trophies of big game under licenses issued by the governor.¹

Arizona: All protected game, and duck, goose, and brant.

Arkansas: Deer (unless raised in captivity), wild turkey, wild fowl, game of any description except rabbits, which must be shipped open to view. (Squirrels can not be shipped out of Craighead, Dallas, Lafayette, and White Counties.) Local exceptions in Clay and Mississippi Counties.

California: All protected game.

Colorado: All protected game.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under permit from game commissioner if permit be attached and package plainly marked so as to show nature of contents. The following fees are charged for export permits: Elk, \$10; deer, \$5; sheep, \$5; bird, 25 cents—in each case the edible portion alone.

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.

Delaware: Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping English snipe). Squirrel, dove, rail, reedbird, goose, brant, for sale.

Florida: Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey from county; ducks for sale from Brevard and Volusia Counties.

Georgia: Quail or partridge.

Idaho: All protected game.

Exceptions: Any hunter may export, under hunting license, big game lawfully taken, under a 50-cent permit obtained from a justice of the peace, probate judge, game warden, or deputy game warden on a sworn statement to issuing officer that game was not procured contrary to law. Mounted heads and stuffed birds legally secured may be exported.

Illinois: Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, taken in the State.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under license from the State. Nonresident may take from State 50 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection.

Indiana: Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, and other waterfowl.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State 15 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection together with his license, or 45 if he has hunted for 3 or more days consecutively.

Iowa: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals, if carried openly for inspection, and if hunting license be shown on request.

Kansas: All protected game.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey killed in the State.

Louisiana: All protected game.

Exception: A nonresident licensee may carry with him out of the State, under his license, or as baggage, if exposed to view, 1 turkey gobbler, 25 ducks, snipe, or rail, 15 of other game birds. Export of deer regulated by board of game commissioners.

¹ See p. 46 and also Circular No. 66, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

Maine: Deer, moose, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck, or broadbill.

Exceptions: A resident of the State may export 1 deer in a season if open to view, tagged to show name and address of owner and accompanied by him, and under shipping license 1 moose, 6 partridges,¹ 10 woodcock, and 10 ducks lawfully killed by himself. A nonresident may export under hunting license 1 moose and 2 deer lawfully killed by himself and may take home 10 partridges,¹ 10 ducks, and 10 woodcock; he may also ship out one pair of game birds a month under a special 50-cent license. Live game may be exported for breeding, scientific, or advertising purposes, under permit of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Maryland: *County provisions, as follows:*

Allegany—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge or quail, pheasant, English pheasant, turkey, dove, woodcock from county (for sale).

Anne Arundel—All protected game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, swan from county.

Baltimore—Partridge, pheasant from county.

Calvert—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade).

Caroline—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county.

Cecil—Squirrel, quail, grouse, woodcock, plover from county.

Dorchester—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, dove (for sale).

Exception: Twelve quail or partridges, 6 squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, and doves may be taken out of the county at one time as personal baggage, if carried openly and not intended for sale.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county (for sale).

Garrett—Partridge (quail), pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from county.

Exception: Nonresident may take out game killed under his hunting license.

Kent—Squirrel, rabbit, and all birds from county (for sale, except under license).

Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey from county (for sale).

Queen Anne—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock, from county (for sale).

Somerset—All game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail or partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose, from county.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, wild turkey from county (for sale)

Wicomico—Quail or partridge from Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory.

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock from county.

Massachusetts: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock taken in State; other game illegally taken in State.

Exception: Nonresident may take 6 birds out of the State under his hunting license.

Michigan: All protected game.

Exceptions: (1) Deer may be transported outside the State to reach a point within the State.

(2) Nonresident licensee may take out 1 deer under permit from State warden, and also, as hand baggage, 1 day's bag limit of birds.

(3) Landowners and members of clubs owning game preserves may ship during open season under a \$10 permit from State warden 20 ducks or other migratory birds killed by them on their own premises.

Minnesota: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may ship home in open season under his license coupons 1 deer and 25 birds lawfully taken by himself. Domesticated big game may be exported under permit, and also deer and moose hides for tanning.

Mississippi: All protected game.

Missouri: All protected game.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under resident or nonresident license if carried openly as baggage or express or in owner's possession and accompanied by him. Export for scientific or propagating purposes allowed under permit. Deer or elk raised in captivity may be shipped at any time.

Montana: All protected game.

Exception: Game lawfully killed may be exported in open season if accompanied by owner, and resident's shipping permit from State game and fish warden, or nonresident's hunting license; total shipment under one license not to exceed season's bag limit; packages to be labeled to show contents.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may ship 50 birds out of State under hunting license, but must give common carrier invoice of number and kind of birds, must have details of shipment marked on license, and must accompany the shipment.

Nevada: All protected game.

¹ But see bag limit of 5 ruffed grouse (partridges) on p. 41.

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

New Hampshire:¹ Deer (except heads for mounting), elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, Wilson snipe, dove, plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except sheldrake), and all "beach" birds.

Exceptions: Deer may be exported by resident if accompanied to office of carrier by owner, shipped open to view, properly tagged, and labeled with name of actual owner. Nonresident may export, under his hunting license, 2 deer and 12 birds, carried open to view, on notice of number and kind to the commissioner who issued the license.

New Jersey: Squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse, English pheasant, ringneck pheasant, woodcock.

Exception: English or ringneck pheasants killed on preserves established prior to April 15, 1903, may be exported from the State. Nonresident licensee may export 10 rabbits and 15 birds a day if carried openly.

New Mexico: Export for market of all game protected by the State.

Exception: The territorial warden is authorized to issue transportation permits at \$1 each (\$2 in case of deer), and also to permit export of game or birds for scientific or propagating purposes.

New York: Game or birds taken in the State.

Exceptions: Nonresident may export one deer under his hunting license. Head, feet, and skins of deer legally captured may be exported if carried separately. Deer propagated in inclosed parks may be exported under permit of conservation commission.

North Carolina:² Quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, shore or beach bird, woodcock taken in State.

Exception: Nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license 50 quail (partridges), 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, and 50 beach birds or snipe in a season. Export permitted under permit of Audubon Society of ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, snipe, other shore birds, and nongame birds for propagation.

North Dakota: All protected game, except golden and upland plover, woodcock, and crane.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may carry with him from State 2 deer and grouse, prairie chickens, doves, cranes, and swans not exceeding 20 in all, and plover, snipe, ducks, geese, and brant not exceeding 50 in all, open to view, labeled with his name and address and number of his license. Domesticated game may be exported under written permission of board of control.

Ohio: Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, introduced pheasant, dove, woodcock, plover, snipe, shore birds, rail, coot (mud hen), duck, goose, swan taken in the State.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from State under his hunting license 50 pieces of game.

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry to his home two days' bag limit of game birds.

Oregon: All protected game.

Exceptions: Any citizen of Washington may take one day's bag with him out of the State. Game birds raised in captivity for breeding purposes and plinned may be shipped with consent of State game warden. Game for propagation or scientific purposes may be exported under permit.

Pennsylvania: All protected game taken in the State.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State one day's bag labeled with his name and address and number of his license. Live English, Mongolian, and Chinese pheasants raised in captivity may be exported.

Rhode Island: Quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State under his hunting license, open to view, 10 wildfowl or birds the export of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

South Carolina: All game birds or animals taken in the State.

Exception: Licensee may carry openly 2 deer, 50 partridges, 12 ruffed grouse, 4 wild turkeys, 50 beach birds, 50 ducks and geese in a season.

South Dakota: All protected game, except woodcock and golden and upland plover.

Exceptions: Two deer. A certificate—good for five days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier. Any resident or nonresident may carry out of the State any game bird legally in possession. Game or game birds raised in captivity may be exported under written permission of State game warden.

¹ Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.

² Export is also prohibited by the following local laws: *Deer*, Cherokee, Craven, Hyde (Currituck township); *squirrel*, Craven; *quail*, Alexander (for sale—except 50 at one time by nonresident licenses), Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland (3 years), Craven, Harnett, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Stanly (for sale—except by owner or lessee of land on which killed), Surry (for sale), Swain (live), Union (for sale), Yadkin (for sale); *wildfowl*, Craven (from State), Brunswick (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), Dare (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), New Hanover (Mar. 10–Nov. 10), Stanly (for sale—except by owner or lessee of land on which killed); *other game birds*, Cherokee (pheasant, dove, woodcock, robin, snipe), Craven (wild turkey, dove, woodcock), Montgomery (pheasant, wild turkey, dove), Stanly (all game birds), Tyrrell (woodcock, snipe—unless killed Nov. 1–Feb. 1), Union (dove, lark—for sale).

*Export of game prohibited—Continued.***Tennessee:** All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State 50 ducks or 30 pieces of other game, but must present to some officer or employee of common carrier his hunting license and sworn statement that his game will not be sold.

Texas: All wild animals, wild birds, and wildfowl found in the State.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State 3 male deer, 75 ducks (if killed in three consecutive days), and one day's bag limit of other birds, under affidavit that his game will not be sold.

Utah: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take one day's bag out of State under permit.

Vermont: Deer, gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, duck, goose.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may export 1 deer and one day's bag of game birds under license. Resident may export, open to view, the season limit of game or game birds under his license by having the license marked with shipping point, destination, and number of each kind of game.

Virginia: All protected game.

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may, under his hunting license, take with him out of the State, or as baggage on the same conveyance, 1 deer, 50 quail or partridges, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, and 25 of each, or 100 in all, of plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tattlers, and curlew, if killed or captured by himself and shipped open to view and plainly labeled with his name and address. Any citizen of State may ship from the State, as a gift and not for sale (which fact must be stated on shipping tag), 1 deer, 18 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants, 3 wild turkeys, and 12 waterfowl, if open to view and plainly labeled with names and addresses of donor and donee, and number of each kind of bird so shipped.

Washington: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident may export one season's limit of big game and one day's bag limit of birds under his hunting license, if accompanied by affidavit that the game was killed by him and is not for sale. Export of game animals and birds raised in captivity permitted.

West Virginia: All protected game.**Wisconsin:** All protected game, except rabbit, squirrel, and coot (mud hen).

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license, in personal possession or as baggage or express, accompanying same to State line, 1 deer and not more than 30 game animals and birds of all kinds, provided packages are plainly marked so as to show the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and number of each kind of game, and, in case of deer, have proper coupons attached. Park boards allowed to ship, under permit of State game warden, live animals and game birds for park purposes. Shipment allowed of domesticated deer, moose, elk, and caribou, properly tagged, under permit of state game warden.

Wyoming: All protected game.

Exceptions: Smithsonian Institution or other well-known scientific institutions may export any game animals or birds under permit of State game commission.

Export of 1 hide, 1 scalp, 1 head, 1 pair of tusks, 1 skin, 1 mounted head, 1 mounted specimen, of any big game except moose permitted upon affidavit that they were taken from animals lawfully killed, the payment of 25 cents to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives, and attachment of the tag issued by him; a nonresident (or resident, when necessary to cross territory of another State to reach his home) may export under his hunting license 20 dead game birds and the carcass, head, antlers, scalp, skin, and teeth of any animal lawfully killed; exchange of game animals and birds for others for liberation in Wyoming allowed under permit of the State game commission; big game, except moose, captured and held for propagation may be exported after five years.

Alberta: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture on receipt of a \$5 fee may grant a permit to export for propagation or scientific purposes one pair of each species of big game and game birds. The lieutenant governor in council may grant permits for a greater number. The Minister of agriculture may also issue permits for export of game for other purposes at the rate of \$5 for each head of big game and \$1 per dozen for game birds. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies, heads, skins, and hoofs of big game legally killed by him. Any person may export mounted or branded heads at a fee of \$1 for each head.

British Columbia: All protected game, except bears.

Exceptions: Heads, horns, and skins of big game lawfully killed by the shipper may be shipped under his hunting license and written permission of Minister charged with enforcement of act. Any animal or bird, dead or alive, may be exported for scientific, zoological, or Government purposes under permit of provincial secretary. Live game birds or animals held in captivity under written permission of provincial game warden may be exported.

Export of game prohibited—Continued.

Manitoba: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture and immigration may direct chief game guardian to export not more than 12 animals or birds for propagation and may issue permit to export heads and skins of big game animals, and any game birds, except grouse, prairie chicken, and partridge, but not more than 100 geese and swans or 50 ducks, and these only under nonresident license. (No export of ducks permitted before October 1.) The following export fees are charged: Deer or deer head, \$2; head of elk, moose, or caribou, \$5; any hide, 10 cents. No export fee required of nonresident licensee.

New Brunswick:¹ All protected game.

Exception: Surveyor general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Newfoundland: Caribou (antlers, heads, or skins), or partridge, willow or other grouse for sale.

Exceptions: Minister of marine and fisheries may issue licenses to export caribou for breeding or scientific purposes. Nonresident may export 3 stag caribou under hunting license and export permit (fee, 50 cents); resident may export antlers, head, or skin of caribou under export permit; but not, in either case, for sale.

Nova Scotia: All protected game.

Exceptions: Holder of general license may ship out of Province 1 moose lawfully shot by himself. Mounted heads and dressed skins and live mammals or birds for propagation may be exported under permit from provincial secretary.

Ontario: All wild game animals and birds.

Exceptions: One deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou, and 100 ducks may be exported under nonresident hunting license if shipping coupon and, if required, affidavit of lawful killing be attached and contents of packages be open to view. Lawfully imported game and deer, moose, elk, or caribou held by private ownership may be exported.

Prince Edward Island: All game except geese and brant.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry out of Province 12 birds killed by himself.

Quebec: Native deer, moose, caribou, or parts thereof, except under permit from Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries (fee not to exceed \$5), or under tags attached to nonresident licenses, and not later than 15 days after close of season.

Saskatchewan: All protected game.

Exceptions: Commissioner of agriculture may grant permits to export for propagation for public parks and zoological gardens or scientific purposes 1 pair of each species of big game and game birds upon payment of \$5, or a specified number on application of another Province or State. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies, heads, skins, and hoofs of big game which he has legally killed.

Yukon: Protected game can be exported by a nonresident only under a hunting license and a shipping permit issued by the commissioner of the Territory.

Canada also has a general law prohibiting export of deer (except those raised on private preserves), wild turkeys, quail, partridges, prairie fowl, and woodcock, but permitting each nonresident to export two deer² in a year at certain ports within 15 days after the close of the open season, under permit of the collector of customs of the port from which export is made. The ports of export are: Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the Minister of customs may designate.

Those who visit Canada to hunt, camp, etc., must deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent of appraised value) on their guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, and kodaks. If these articles are taken out within six months at the same port, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guaranty with the Canadian commissioner of customs may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions.

¹ Except in the case of partridge the prohibition applies only to common carriers.

² Except from Ontario (see above).

SALE.

Legislation restricting the sale of game is passing through a transition stage. Some States prohibit the sale of game throughout the year, others only in close season, and between these extremes may be found all gradations and exceptions, such as restrictions prohibiting sale of game outside the State or for export, and exemptions allowing sale for a few days in the close season. The difficulty of tabulating such regulations is increased by the fact that in addition to the special sale laws, close seasons and provisions regarding possession must be taken into consideration. In consulting the following summary, therefore, it will be necessary to bear in mind three different classes of restrictions: "Sale in close season," "Sale in open season," and "Sale prohibited all the year."

SALE IN CLOSE SEASON.

In general, the sale of game is prohibited during the close season but a brief additional open period is sometimes provided in order to permit dealers to close out stock on hand at the end of the hunting season. In Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, and British Columbia the sale season includes the open season and the following five days for all or certain kinds of game. An extension of 10 days for sale is added to the open season in New Brunswick; 15 days in Alaska, New Jersey, and Quebec; 30 days in Pennsylvania; 60 days in Yukon; 3 months (for geese and brant) in New Brunswick; and until the following 1st of January in Ontario.

SALE IN OPEN SEASON.

In order to counteract a tendency on the part of market hunters to anticipate the opening of the season, the sale of certain game is sometimes prohibited at the beginning of the open season, as during the first two days in Illinois, the first three in Nova Scotia, and the first month in British Columbia.

SALE PROHIBITED ALL THE YEAR.

Forty-four States and Territories ¹ and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia the sale, and in Delaware and Nevada the resale, of all protected game is prohibited; in Ohio, of all game except rabbits;

¹ Omitting Alaska, which prohibits sale only of heads, skins, and trophies and deer in southeastern Alaska to 1912; District of Columbia, which prohibits sale only in close season; North Carolina, which prohibits sale in only a few counties; Georgia, Louisiana, and New Jersey.

in New York of all game except a few imported species; in Wisconsin, of all game except rabbits, squirrels, coots, and rails; in California, Utah, and Manitoba, of all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus, ruffed grouse can not be sold in any State or Province along the Canadian border except Pennsylvania and Quebec. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export.

The following statement shows the kinds of game the sale of which is prohibited throughout the year. The sale of all other game is so generally prohibited during the close season as to render a detailed enumeration unnecessary, but when an extension of a few days is added to the open season or a special season is provided for either possession or sale, attention is called to this exemption under the heading "Permitted."

Sale of Game Prohibited Throughout the Year.

Alabama: All protected game.

Alaska: Heads, hides, and skins of all protected game. Deer until 1912.

Permitted: Carcasses of all game may be sold during the open season and 15 days thereafter.

Arizona: All protected game and snipe, rail, duck, goose, and brant.

Arkansas: All "game, wild fowl, or birds whatsoever," except deer raised in captivity, bears, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, and squirrels.¹

California: Deer meat and hides of female deer, or those from which evidence of sex has been removed all other protected game, except cottontail rabbit, duck, and black brant.

Permitted: Game may be sold under license. Pheasants reared in captivity or imported from foreign country may be sold at any time under permit.

Colorado: All game taken in the State.

Permitted: Domestic game may be sold by hotels, restaurants, etc., during the open season and five days thereafter, or during the limits of a storage permit. Imported game (under license) and game taken from licensed private parks and lakes may be sold at any time if accompanied by an invoice.

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, woodcock.

Delaware: All protected game, except that resident lawfully taking game may sell plover, snipe, and ducks anywhere and other game in his own county; restaurants buying from such persons may serve game in open season.

Florida: Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey, throughout State; ducks in Brevard and Volusia Counties.

Permitted: In Marion County deer may be sold in open season by a resident to a resident.

Idaho: All protected game.

Illinois: All protected game, except dove.

Permitted: Deer bred in captivity may be sold October 1 to February 1; cock pheasants may be sold by breeders (under permit of State game commissioner) November 1 to February 1; doves may be sold from the third day of the open season to the fifth day of the close season; and legally killed game imported from other States from October 1 to February 1.

Indiana: Quail.

Iowa: All protected game.

Kansas: All protected game.

Permitted: Game reared in captivity may be sold under permit.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed in the State.

Louisiana: Deer.

Permitted: Game birds may be sold during open season, but not later than March 1.

Maine: Deer, moose, or game birds for export. Ruffed grouse, woodcock, ducks, for any purpose.

Permitted: Deer may be sold by local dealers under license, and game birds raised in private preserves maintained under permission of commissioners may be sold without restriction.

¹ Squirrels killed in Ouachita and Union Counties can not be sold, and no squirrels can be sold in Craighead, Dallas, and Lafayette Counties.

*Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.***Maryland:**

Allegany—Deer, quail, grouse, English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock.

Anne Arundel—All game except squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon.

Baltimore—Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, for export.

Calvert—Rabbit, quail, woodcock, for export for sale.

Cecil—Squirrel, quail, grouse, woodcock, plover.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.

Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export.

Somerset—Rabbit, quail or partridge, woodcock, dead or alive, for any other purpose than as food within the county or for propagation; or any game for export.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.

Wicomico—Quail or partridge for export (from Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory.)

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock (except to consumer).

Permitted: Baltimore City—Ruffed grouse may be sold October 1–December 25.

Massachusetts: Deer and quail taken in the State, gray squirrel, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, woodcock, piping plover, and killdeer plover.

Permitted: Dealers or persons in the cold-storage business may sell imported quail lawfully obtained during November and December, and may sell at any time hares or rabbits lawfully secured. Live quail for propagation may be sold under permit. Quail and Hungarian partridges raised in captivity under written permit may be sold for propagation. Deer and pheasants raised in captivity may be sold for any purpose.

Michigan: All protected game.

Permitted: Game raised in captivity may be sold alive within State and, under \$1 permit, alive or dead without the State.

Minnesota: All protected game.

Mississippi: All protected game.

Missouri: All protected game.

Permitted: Deer or elk reared in captivity may be sold under regulations of commissioner.

Montana: All protected game.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Nevada: Resale of all game.

New Hampshire: Deer (except 2), gray squirrel (to Oct. 1, 1913), ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.

New Jersey:

Permitted: All small game may be sold during open season and, if native game, 15 days thereafter.

New Mexico: All protected game except plover, curlew, and snipe.

New York: All game belonging to a family any species or subspecies of which is native to and protected by the State.

Permitted: Deer, elk, pheasants, mallards, and black ducks raised in captivity under license, may be sold under license, September 16–March 2 (deer and elk) and October 1–March 2 (pheasants and ducks); and unplucked carcasses of pheasants, Scotch grouse, European black game, European black plover, European red-legged partridge, and Egyptian quail, and carcasses of imported European deer, fallow deer, and roebuck may be sold September 1–March 2. All must be properly tagged (and, when transported, properly labeled).

North Carolina: Local restrictions in Alexander, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Cleveland, Craven, Harnett, Henderson, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery (to 1913), Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Stanly, Transylvania, and Union Counties.

North Dakota: All protected game, except woodcock, plover, and crane.

Permitted: Hides of big game lawfully taken may be sold at any time. Domesticated game may be sold on written permission of the game board of control.

Ohio: All protected game, except rabbits.

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Permitted: Domesticated game animals and birds, and heads, hides, and horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold.

Oregon: Deer, elk, moose, sheep, antelope, silver-gray squirrel, quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, Hungarian partridge, English partridge, grouse, ruffed grouse, capercaillie, moor hen, pheasant (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, Reeves, and ringneck), wild turkey, woodcock, upland plover, rail, duck, swan.

Permitted: Five deerskins, properly tagged, may be sold in a season by the hunter who originally secured them. Tags not issued after first five days of close season. Live ringneck pheasants and other birds raised in captivity for breeding purposes may be sold after being pinioned.

Pennsylvania: Deer, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), taken in the State; wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, and woodcock (wherever taken.)

Permitted: Squirrel, rabbit or hare, bear, dove, reedbird, blackbird, upland plover, curlew, tatter, sandpiper, Wilson or jack snipe, or other shore bird, coot or mud hen, rail, duck, goose, brant, swan, loon, and grebe taken in the State, and ruffed grouse taken outside the State, may be sold during the open season and 30 days thereafter. Game or birds used for propagating purposes may be sold at any time under authority of game commissioners.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

Rhode Island: Quall, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, plover, yellow legs, peep, snipe, curlew, sand-piper, shore, marsh, and beach birds.

South Carolina: All protected game.

South Dakota: All protected game, except dove, golden and upland plover, and woodcock.

Permitted: Hides, heads, or horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold at any time. Game or game birds raised in captivity may be sold under written permission of State game warden.

Tennessee: Quall, robin. In Dyer County also wild turkey.

Permitted: All game except quall and robin may be sold in the State during the open season and five days thereafter.

Texas: All game animals, hides and horns, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State.

Utah: Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, quall, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasant, dove.

Permitted: 25 in all of shorebirds and waterfowl may be sold in a day to private parties.

Vermont: All protected game birds.¹

Virginia: Quall or partridge, grouse or pheasant, robin, woodcock.

Clarke County.—Rabbit, squirrel, wild turkey (outside of county).

Frederick, Shenandoah counties.—Wild turkey (prohibition applies only to nonresidents of Virginia).

Washington: All protected game.

Permitted: Hides and horns of big game legally killed, and propagated game animals and birds may be sold for propagation purposes at any time.

West Virginia: All protected game, except reedbird and rail.

Wisconsin: All protected game, except rabbit, squirrel, coot (mud hen), and rail.

Permitted: Domesticated deer, moose, elk, and caribou may be sold under permit of State fish and game warden.

Wyoming: Deer, elk, moose, antelope, sheep, or any head, hide, scalp, tusk, carcass, or part of carcass thereof, mounted specimens of game or birds, and skins of birds.

Permitted: Sale of 1 live game animal, 1 skin, 1 mounted head, 1 mounted specimen, 1 pair of tusks, 1 hide, 1 scalp, and 1 head of any big game, except moose, on affidavit that they were lawfully captured or were taken from animals lawfully killed and payment of 25-cent fee to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives and attachment of tag issued by him. Sale of the natural increase of any big game, except moose, captured and held for propagation.

Alberta: All protected game.

Permitted: The flesh of big game and game birds may be sold at any time under \$10 license. Heads of big game before being sold must be stamped by Minister of agriculture at fees of \$5 for elk, caribou, moose, and sheep, and \$2 for deer, antelope, and goat.

British Columbia: Elk, quall, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, English partridge, pheasant, swan, female and young of deer, moose, caribou, or sheep, heads of moose, caribou, and sheep.

Permitted: Male deer may be sold September 1–November 16; male moose, caribou, sheep, goats, and hares after October 1; snipe, ducks, and geese, October 1–December 1; and plover during the open season and five days thereafter. Lieutenant governor in council may alter or extend sale seasons.

Manitoba: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quall, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper. Ducks can not be sold before October 1.

Permitted: Possession of grouse, prairie chickens, and partridges allowed for forty-five days, and ducks for three months, after close of hunting season. Deer for private use may be possessed at any time on proof of legal killing.

New Brunswick: Partridge and woodcock to September 15, 1912.

Permitted: Geese and brant during open season and until March 1, and other game during open season and (under license) ten days thereafter. Keepers of hotels, inns, boarding houses, or restaurants may serve game during open season and fifteen days thereafter. Surveyor general may issue \$1 licenses to dealers permitting sale by each of 3 deer and heads of same to taxidermists, and licenses to deal in hides or skins of game animals with fees of \$25 to nonresidents or aliens and \$2 to residents.

Newfoundland: Capercallzie, black game.

Permitted: Caribou may be sold from August 1 to January 1.

Nova Scotia: Deer, caribou to 1912, pheasant, blackcock, capercallzie, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge.

Permitted: Moose may be sold from September 16 to December 1. Any game bird other than those above mentioned during the open season with the exception of the first three days.

Ontario: Quall, partridge, woodcock, snipe, subject to regulations of Lieutenant governor in council.

Permitted: All other native game may be sold during the open season² by the person killing it and by dealers during open season and until the following January 1 under license. Imported game may be sold under special regulations and licenses.

¹ Game from private game preserves stocked at owner's expense may be sold at any time.

² Seasons depend on regulations of game commission.

Sale of game prohibited throughout the year—Continued.

Quebec:¹ Birch or swamp partridge, until October 1, 1912.

Permitted: All other game may be sold during the open season and fifteen days after the close thereof.

Hotels, restaurants, and clubs may serve, under license, all game lawfully taken, except birch or swamp partridge. Live animals, and skins and heads of animals lawfully taken, may be sold.

Saskatchewan: Sheep, goat, or prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, or other member of the Gallinæ.

Yukon:

Permitted: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison, musk oxen, sheep, and goats may be sold during the open season and sixty days thereafter.

LIMITS.

Laws limiting the amount of game which can be killed in a day or a season are now in force in 46 States and 10 Canadian Provinces. These measures are of comparatively recent origin. One of the first statutes of the kind was that passed in Iowa in 1878 (ch. 156, sec. 3) limiting the killing or possession of prairie chickens, snipe, woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse to 25 in a day.² Maine, in 1883 (ch. 185, sec. 1), limited the number of big game which an individual might kill in a season to 1 moose, 2 caribou, and 3 deer, and New York, in 1886 (ch. 194, sec. 1), likewise limited the number of deer to 3. In spite of the objection often urged against such statutes—that they are impossible of enforcement and easily evaded—experience has shown them to constitute one of the most effective features of modern game legislation. They have been tested in the courts and upheld by the supreme courts of several States, notably those of Maine and Wisconsin.³

When restrictions on limits are extended to possession and shipment as well as killing, and the total amount of game allowed a party made less than the quantity allowed the individual members of the party, little difficulty is experienced in enforcing the statute. Moreover, among law-abiding sportsmen the incentive to make large bags is removed when the act is declared illegal.

In recent years bag limits have been materially reduced, and only a few States now allow more than 2 deer a season or 1 head of other big game, while the usual limits per day in the case of birds are 10 grouse or woodcock, 15 quail, and 25 waterfowl. In Canada, where the country is not so closely settled, bag limits on most game are fewer and more liberal than in the United States.

Limits fixed by Law for the Capture of Game.

Alabama: One deer, 2 turkeys, 25 of each other kind of birds a day.

Alaska: Eight deer, 2 moose, 3 each of caribou, sheep, and brown bears a season; 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds or waterfowl a day.

Arizona: Three deer a season, 25 quail a day.

Arkansas: No limits, except in the following counties: Deer, Bradley 3, Dallas 3, Desha 4, Phillips 4 (or 1 for each member of party), Chicot 5, a season; quail, Bradley and Dallas 300 a season or 25 a day for each member of party.

¹ Lieutenant governor in council may prohibit sale of any game for three years or less or prolong any existing period of prohibition for three years or less.

² This statute was, however, preceded by one enacted in 1874 limiting the shipment of game birds to one dozen a day, provided the birds were not shipped for sale (ch. 69, sec. 1).

³ See *Allen v. Leighton*, 32 Atl., 877 (Maine, 1895); *State v. Nergaard*, 102 N. W., 899 (Wisconsin, 1905).

Limits fixed by law for the capture of game—Continued.

- California:** Two deer, 12 tree squirrels a season; 15 cotton-tail or brush rabbits, 4 grouse, 4 sage hens, 10 mountain quail, 20 each of desert or valley quail, doves, plover, curlew, snipe, or other shore birds, and ibises, and 25 ducks and black sea brant a day; 50 ducks or black sea brant per week.
- Colorado:** One deer a season; 20 game birds a day, 30 in possession at one time. Persons under 12 years of age limited to half this number of birds.
- Connecticut:** Five each of quail and ruffed grouse a day, 36 a year; 35 rail, 50 each of plover, snipe, shore birds a day.
- Delaware:** Six animals, 75 rail, 20 ducks, 12 other birds or fowl, except plover, snipe and reedbirds, a day.
- District of Columbia:** No limits.
- Florida:** Five deer, 5 turkeys a year; 20 quail, 2 turkeys by individual, or 40 quail, 4 turkeys by party a day.
Exceptions.—De Soto County, 10 turkeys, 10 quail a season. Lee County, 10 turkeys a season; 15 quail a day; party of 2 or more, 30 a day. Marion County, 3 deer, 3 turkeys a season; 1 deer, 15 quail, 1 turkey a day or in possession at one time; parties of 2 or more limited to 2 deer, 30 quail, 2 turkeys a day. Brevard and Volusia Counties, on Indian River, Mosquito lagoon, and Indian River north, 25 ducks a day.
- Georgia:** Forty doves a day.
- Idaho:** Two deer, 1 elk, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 18 quail, 12 each of partridges, sage hens, grouse, pheasants, 24 doves, plover, snipe, ducks, 4 geese, 1 swan a day; not more than 24 of all kinds in possession at one time.
- Illinois:** Fifteen squirrels, 12 quail, 3 prairie chickens, 15 doves, 15 shore birds, 15 coots, 15 rail, 15 ducks, 10 geese, 10 brant, 15 other waterfowl a day.
- Indiana:** Fifteen quail, 15 ducks or other waterfowl a day; 45 birds in possession as result of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting.
- Iowa:** Twenty-five each of all animals, birds, and game a day; 50 ducks in possession at one time.
- Kansas:** Twenty each of quail, prairie chickens, plover, snipe, duck; 6 each of geese and brant a day.
- Kentucky:** No limits.
- Louisiana:** Two deer a day (3 to a party of 3 or more), 5 a season; 1 turkey cock, 25 ducks or poule d'eau, 15 other game birds a day.
- Maine:** One moose, 2 deer a season (except in Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties, limit 1, and in lumber camps, limit 6); 5 ruffed grouse, 10 woodcock, 15 each of plover, snipe, and ducks, and 70 sandpipers a day.
- Maryland:** One deer a season; 12 rabbits, 12 squirrels, 15 quail (partridges), 6 ruffed grouse (pheasants), 3 English pheasants, 2 wild turkeys, 25 doves, 12 woodcock, 12 jacksnipe a day; 50 rail (ortolan) per tide.
Exceptions.—Calvert, 12 quail, 6 rabbits a day. Cecil, 12 quail (partridges), 4 ruffed grouse (pheasants), 15 snipe, 50 rail (ortolan), 50 blackbirds per day. Patuxent River, 75 rail (ortolan) or reedbirds a day.
- Massachusetts:** One deer in counties having open season, 15 black ducks a day.
- Michigan:** Two deer, 50 each of quail, partridges, spruce hens, woodcock, plover, 50 in all of snipe and other shore birds a season; 10 quail a day, 15 in possession at one time; 6 in all of partridges and spruce hens a day, 15 in possession; 6 woodcock, 10 plover a day, 20 each in possession; 10 in all of snipe and other shore birds a day, 20 in possession; 25 in all of ducks, geese, and brant a day or in possession at one time.
- Minnesota:** One deer, 1 moose a season, 15 birds a day; 45 quail, partridges, ruffed grouse, pheasants, prairie chickens, white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, doves, plover, woodcock combined; 50 snipe, duck, goose, brant, any aquatic fowl combined, in possession at a time.
- Mississippi:** One deer a day, 5 a season; 20 each of quail, wild turkeys, plover, tatlars, chorooks, grosbeaks, coots, poules d'eau, rails, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day.
- Missouri:** One deer, 2 turkeys, 25 of any other species a day; or 2 deer, 4 turkeys, 50 of any other species in possession at a time.
- Montana:** Three deer, 1 elk, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 5 each of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, and 20 ducks a day.
- Nebraska:** Ten squirrels, 10 quail, 10 prairie chickens or grouse, 10 wild geese or brant, and 25 game birds of any other variety a day; 20 squirrels, 10 prairie chickens or grouse, 10 wild geese or brant, or 50 other game birds in possession at one time.
- Nevada:** Two deer a season; 15 mountain quail, 15 valley quail, 10 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, and 15 snipe, 20 ducks, 10 geese, 3 swans a day.
- New Hampshire:** Two deer a season in Coos, Carroll, and Grafton Counties, 1 in rest of State.
- New Jersey:** One deer a season; 10 quail, 3 ruffed grouse, 3 English or ringneck pheasants, 3 Hungarian partridges, 10 woodcock, 30 each marsh hens and ducks, 15 each geese and brant a day or in possession. (Not applicable to dealer in game, hotel keeper, etc., during open season at place of business.)
- New Mexico:** One deer a season; 2 wild turkeys a day, 4 in possession at one time; 6 grouse a day or in possession at one time; 20 ducks a day, 30 in possession at one time; 30 other birds a day or in possession at one time.
- New York:** Two deer, 36 quail, 36 woodcock, 20 grouse, 3 male imported pheasants a season; 10 rabbits, 6 quail, 6 woodcock, 4 grouse a day.

Limits fixed by law for the capture of game—Continued.

- North Carolina:** Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, 15 marsh hens a day; Buncombe, 2 deer a season, 25 partridges, pheasants, wild turkeys, or doves a day; Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Surry, 15 quail (partridges) a day; Cleveland, 10 quail (partridges) a day; Dare, 5 deer a season; Haywood, 1 buck a day, 2 a season, 2 pheasants, 2 wild turkeys, or 20 birds in all, a day; Henderson, Jackson, 2 bucks a season; Madison, 25 birds a day; Transylvania, 3 deer a season, 5 squirrels, 20 quail (partridges) a day.
- North Dakota:** Two deer a season; 10 prairie chickens, grouse, cranes, combined a day, 20 in possession at one time; 25 plover, snipe, woodcock, ducks, geese, brant combined, 50 in possession at one time.
- Ohio:** Five squirrels, 12 each of quail, doves, plover, snipe, woodcock, shore birds, rail, geese, 25 ducks a day.
- Oklahoma:** One deer a season; 1 turkey (male) March 15–April 15, 3 turkeys, November 15–January 1, 25 quail, plover, curlew, snipe, other shore birds, or ducks a day, 150 a season; 15 prairie chickens a day; 100 a season, 10 geese or brant a day; 1 swan a season.
- Oregon:** Five deer a season; 5 each of quail, prairie chickens, sage hens a day, 10 a week (10 quail a day, 20 a week, in Jackson and Josephine Counties); 5 grouse, ruffed grouse, partridges a day, taken collectively, 10 a week; 50 shore birds, 25 ducks a week.
- Pennsylvania:** One deer a season; 6 squirrels, 10 rabbits or hares a day; 10 quail a day, 40 a week, 75 a season; 5 ruffed grouse a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 10 each of English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasants and woodcock a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 5 Hungarian partridges a day, 20 a week, 30 a season; 1 wild turkey a day, 2 a season. Possession limited to season's limit.
- Rhode Island:** No limits.
- South Carolina:** Five deer a season, 25 quail (partridges), 2 wild turkeys, 25 doves, 12 woodcock, a day.
- South Dakota:** One deer a year; 20 waterfowl, 10 other birds a day; 25 partridges, ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, sharp-tailed (white-breasted) grouse, pheasants, woodcock, golden plover and upland plover, in aggregate in possession at one time; 50 snipe and waterfowl in aggregate in possession at one time.
- Tennessee:** Fifty ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate a day.
- Texas:** Three deer a season; 25 birds a day (3 wild turkeys December to February).
- Utah:** One deer a season (residents only), 15 quail, 8 sage hens, 25 doves a day or in possession at one time, 5 in all of geese, brant, and swans a day, and 25 in all of snipe, shore birds, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day (having more than 25 in possession at one time prima facie evidence of violation of law).
- Vermont:** One deer and 25 ruffed grouse or woodcock a season; 6 rabbits, 5 each of gray squirrels, quail, ruffed grouse, partridges, plover, English snipe, woodcock, and geese, and 20 ducks a day.
- Virginia:** No limits.
- Washington:** Two deer, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 1 moose, 1 antelope, 1 caribou, a season; 5 in all of partridges, grouse, prairie chickens, and pheasants, 10 quail a day; 20 in all of snipe, ducks, geese, and brant a day or 50 a week. If the bag of upland game birds includes quail, the limit is 10 a day or 30 a week.
- West Virginia:** Two deer a season; 12 quail a day, 96 a season; 6 ruffed grouse a day; 25 a season; 2 wild turkeys a day, 6 a season.
- Wisconsin:** One deer a year; 5 grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, 10 partridges, 15 plover, snipe, coots, rail, rice hens, ducks, 10 geese or brant, a day; 20 of all kinds of birds in possession by resident in one day.
- Wyoming:** Two deer, 2 elk (1 additional by resident under special license), 1 sheep a season; 18 birds (of which not more than 12 may be grouse) a day, or in possession at one time.
- Alberta:** One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 2 antelope, 2 sheep, 2 goats a season; 20 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 200 a season.
- British Columbia:** Five deer, 2 elk, 2 moose (1 in county of Kootenay), 3 caribou, 3 goats, 2 sheep (1 in county of Kootenay), 250 ducks and snipe a season. (Nonresident licensee may kill 5 deer, caribou, and goats, but not more than 3 of any one species, and 3 moose, elk, and sheep, but not more than the bag limit of any one species.)
- Manitoba:** One in all of deer, elk, moose, caribou, and antelope a season; 20 in all of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens a day, 100 a season; 20 ducks a day in September, 50 ducks a day in October and November.
- New Brunswick:** Two deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season (lumber camp limited to 2 moose, 2 caribou a season); 10 partridges, 10 woodcock, 20 ducks a day.
- Newfoundland:** Three caribou a season.
- Nova Scotia:** One moose a season; 5 ruffed grouse, 15 woodcock a day.
- Ontario:** One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season. Two or more persons hunting together under license may kill an average of 1 deer each.
- Prince Edward Island:** No limits.
- Quebec:** Zone 1: Two deer, 1 moose, 2 caribou a season. Zone 2: Two deer, 1 moose, 4 caribou a season.
- Saskatchewan:** Two deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 2 caribou, 2 antelope a season; 10 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season.
- Yukon:** Six caribou or deer, 2 moose, 2 elk, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 musk oxen a season.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING AND SHIPPING GAME.

In Arkansas nonresidents are not permitted to hunt, except on their own premises,¹ and in all the States except Delaware and Georgia and throughout Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents can hunt any or certain kinds of game (see fig. 2, p. 44). In 33 States and 6 Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually much smaller, and often are merely nominal (see fig. 1, p. 44). The fees for nonresident licenses for both big and small game range from \$10 in a number of States to \$50 in Alaska, Wyoming, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, and \$100 in British Columbia and Yukon; those for resident licenses from 50 cents in Vermont to \$5 in Missouri, South Dakota, and Washington, and \$7 (\$5 for moose and caribou and \$2 for deer) in Ontario.

A special kind of hunting license, often known as the "alien" license, is being generally adopted to restrict hunting by persons who are not citizens of the country, and is now in force in about half of the States. Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have special \$15 licenses for resident aliens; Washington, Wyoming, and Manitoba a \$50 license for nonresident aliens; California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Oklahoma a \$25 license; Utah and Alaska a \$100 license for all aliens, and Pennsylvania prohibits aliens from hunting or owning guns in the State.

Licenses are generally issued only for the open season, and thus expire at fixed dates. Some are necessarily very brief in duration. Michigan issues a \$25 nonresident deer license good only for 25 days of season. In a few instances licenses are issued at reduced rates for a week or for a few days. Of this character are the nonresident bird licenses, good for one week, issued by Colorado and to British subjects by British Columbia; the 6-day bird license issued to nonresidents in Saskatchewan; the guest license good for five days, issued by Alberta and the daily licenses issued for hunting birds in Colorado and any game in Lafayette, Marion, and Sumter Counties, Fla.

Landowners or taxpayers are not required to pay the usual fee in a number of States, and no license is required of those hunting in their own county in Texas or Nova Scotia. Special exemptions are made in favor of nonresident members of fish and game clubs by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Quebec. In Virginia no license is required of bona fide guests of residents, and in Ontario no fee is charged for a guest license.

In Maine,² South Dakota, Wyoming, New Brunswick (on wild lands), and Nova Scotia nonresidents are not permitted to hunt big game unless accompanied by qualified guides. Nearly every State requires licensees to have their licenses in personal possession while

¹ Except in a few counties.

² On wild lands of the State, except from December 1 to 15.

MAPS SHOWING LICENSE LAWS IN 1911.

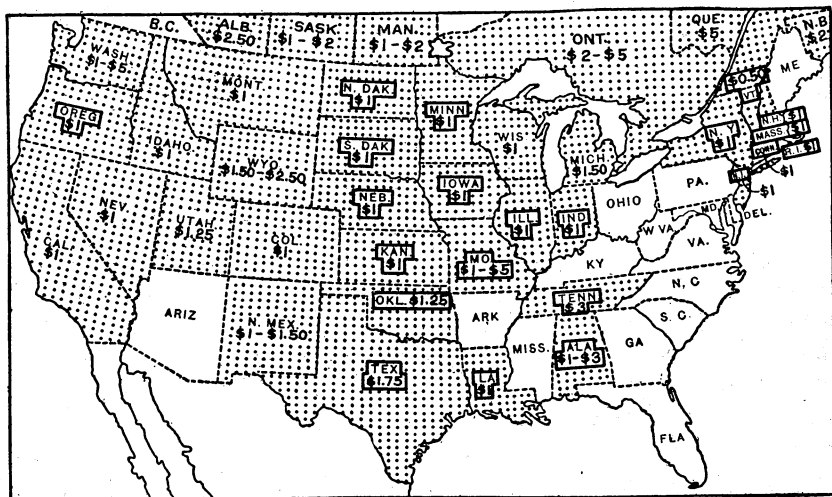


FIG. 1.—States and Provinces which require residents to obtain hunting licenses.

Inclosed names indicate States which permit residents to hunt on their own land without license. Nova Scotia has a \$5 resident license and exempts landowners.

Note that many of the States adopt the French method of exempting landowners, while some, particularly in the West, follow the English method of requiring everyone who hunts to obtain a license.

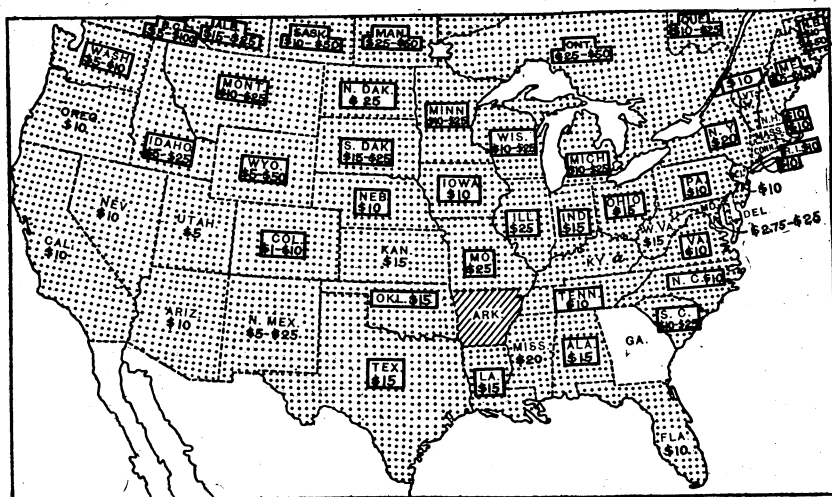


FIG. 2.—States and Provinces which require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses.

Inclosed names indicate the States which specifically permit licenses to take a limited amount of game out of the State. Alaska and Newfoundland have \$50, Nova Scotia \$30 and \$15, and Prince Edward Island \$15 nonresident licenses, with export privileges. Arkansas does not permit hunting by nonresidents, except in a few counties. Kentucky, marked a, has no definite fee. (For details, see pp. 45-52.)

hunting and to exhibit them on demand of any warden (in New Hampshire, New York, and Iowa of any person).

In Alberta the resident big game license is not required in the northern part of the Province. In Newfoundland free hunting licenses are granted to officers of British war ships stationed on the coast for the protection of fisheries. Officers of the army or navy stationed in Nova Scotia, nonresident landowners paying taxes to the amount of \$30 or more annually in Nova Scotia, and nonresidents owning real estate in Prince Edward Island to the value of \$325 and paying taxes thereon, are required to pay fees of \$5 only. In Ontario the lieutenant governor in council is authorized to reduce nonresident license fees to the amount charged residents of Ontario by the Province of which applicant is a resident; and farmers living on their own land in districts of Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River may each take one deer a season for their own use without being required to secure the prescribed resident license. In Quebec, in discretion of the Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries, poor Indians or settlers may not be compelled to take out the \$5 resident license required for an additional number of deer and caribou.

Details in regard to hunting licenses are given in the table following. In every case the fee includes the amount charged for issuing the license. The term commissioner unless otherwise qualified means the game or fish commissioner.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Alabama	Nonresident.....	\$15.00	Probate judge.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	Game lawfully killed by licensee.
	Alien.....	15.00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	3.00	do.....	State license; required outside of county of residence, except on lands owned or leased by hunter.	
	do.....	1.00	do.....	County license; not required on lands owned or leased by hunter. Expires Dec. 31.	
Alaska	Nonresident.....	50.00	Governor.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	{ 2 moose (north of lat. 62°), 4 deer, 3 caribou, 3 sheep, 3 goats, and 3 brown bears.
	Alien (nonresident).....	100.00	do.....	do.....	
	Guide.....		do.....	American citizen or native of Alaska. Fee fixed by governor.	{ 1 moose (north of lat. 62°), 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, and 2 brown bears.
	Shipping (resident) ¹	40.00	do.....	Export of heads or trophies by resident.....	
	do.....	10.00	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	5.00	do.....	do.....	
Arizona	Shipping (special) ¹	150.00	do.....	Export of moose from southern Alaska.....	{ 1 deer, goat, or brown bear.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	Commissioner or county recorder.	Deer only.....	
					1 moose, south of lat. 62°.
Arkansas					No export.
California	Nonresident.....	10.00	Fish commissioner, county clerks.	Nonresidents not permitted to hunt. ²	{ No export.
	Alien.....	25.00	do.....	Expires June 30.....	
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	do.....	
Colorado	Nonresident or alien.....	10.00	Commissioner or county recorder.	Expires Dec. 31.....	{ Permit required from commissioner.
	do.....	2.00	do.....	County license for birds, good for 1 week.....	
	do.....	1.00	do.....	County license for birds, good for 1 day.....	
	do.....	12.00	do.....	Hunting and fishing license. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	do.....	
	Guide.....	5.00	Commissioner.....	Must also have State license.....	
Connecticut	Nonresident.....	10.25	City or borough clerk.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	{ No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
	Alien.....	15.25	do.....	do.....	
	Resident (citizen) ³	1.25	do.....	do.....	
Florida	Noncitizen ⁴	10.00	Clerk of circuit court.....	County license. Expires Mar. 1.....	No deer, quail, or wild turkeys.
Georgia*	Market hunting.....	25.00	Ordinary of county.....	County license. Expires Dec. 31.....	No quail.
Idaho ⁵	Nonresident or alien.....	25.00	Warden, and deputies.....	Expires Mar. 31.....	{ 2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 mountain goat, 1 mountain sheep, 1 elk. No birds.
	do.....	5.00	do.....	Birds only.....	
	Resident citizen.....	1.00	do.....	Hunting and fishing. Not required of women.....	
Illinois	Nonresident.....	25.50	City or county clerk.....	Expires June 1.....	{ Not more than 50 birds of all kinds.
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	Not required of owners and tenants of farms hunting on their lands.	
Indiana	Nonresident.....	15.50	Clerk of circuit court.....	Good for 1 year.....	{ Nonresident: 15 birds of all kinds, or 45 in case of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting. Resident: No export.
	Resident.....	1.00	Commissioner, clerk of circuit court.	Not required of landowners hunting on their own lands, nor of their children or tenants, nor for hunting rabbits in township of residence.	

Iowa.....	Nonresident.....	10.50	County auditor.....	Expires July 1.....	25 of all kinds of game.
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands, or their children, hunting on such lands.	
Kansas.....	Nonresident.....	15.00	Secretary of state.....	Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Expires June 30.	No export.
	Resident.....	1.00	County clerk.....	do.....	
Kentucky.....	Nonresident.....	1.00	do.....	Fee charged nonresident in State of applicant. Expires 1 year from date of issue.	No quail, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey.
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	County license. Fee \$5 if licensee hunt on his own land. Good for season.	
Louisiana.....	Nonresident or alien.....	15.00	Tax collector.....	Issued to residents only.	Nonresident: 1 male wild turkey, 25 ducks or rail, and 15 other birds.
	Market hunting.....	10.00	do.....	State license. Not required of person hunting on his own land.	
Maine.....	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	All game during October, November, and December Game that may be shot before Oct. 1. Holder may obtain big-game license by paying \$10 additional.	Resident: No export.
	Nonresident.....	15.00	Commissioners.....	Not required of aliens who pay taxes or who have resided in State 2 years continuously prior to 1907.	
	do.....	5.00	do.....	Expires Dec. 31. Guide to be registered, and to guide not more than 5 persons at a time.	Nonresident: 1 moose, 2 deer, 10 each of partridges, ducks, and woodcock.
	Allen.....	15.00	do.....	do.....	
	Camp keeper.....	5.00	do.....	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; one pair of game birds a month, 50 cents.	Resident: No export.
	Guide (nonresident).....	20.00	do.....	do.....	
	Guide (resident).....	1.00	do.....	do.....	Local laws.
	Shipment.....	do	do.....	do.....	
Maryland.....	Nonresident *.....	{ \$5.00 25.50 }	Clerk of circuit court ?.....	Separate county laws.....	

¹ Not more than one general (\$40) license and two special (\$150) moose licenses issued to one person in one year. Each shipper must file with customs office at port of shipment an affidavit that he has not violated the game law; that the trophy to be shipped has not been bought or purchased, has not been sold, and is not shipped for purpose of sale; that he is the owner of the trophy, and, in case of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude 62°.

² But see State v. Mallory, 83 S. W., 955, deciding that nonresidents may hunt on their own land. A few counties make exceptions, as follows: Western district of Clay County, \$15.50; Stone County, \$5; Chicot County, \$5 (or \$2 if invited by licensed resident); Bradley and Dallas Counties for hunting and fishing, \$1.50 (if invited by licensed resident); and in Desha and Phillips Counties on such invitation without a fee, but in Phillips County the host is limited to three guests at one time. Residents are required to obtain licenses in the following counties: Phillips, Bradley, Dallas, \$1.50; Chicot, Desha, \$2.

³ No license is required of a bona fide resident of Connecticut, or his lineal descendants, hunting on land occupied by him and used for agricultural purposes.

⁴ Not applicable to counties having special game laws. Nonresidents of Lafayette and Sumter Counties required to secure license of game warden and pay therefor \$1 per day Clay County issues a \$10 guide license. No one is permitted to hunt in Taylor County who is between the ages of 18 and 60 and does not pay taxes or work on the roads in the county, nor in Wakulla County if between the ages of 21 and 55 and not a taxpayer of the State. Lake and Levy Counties require noncitizen to secure \$10 license, good Nov. 15-Feb. 15. Marion issues a 10-day \$5 license to residents of State who are nonresidents of county; on three days' notice to game warden license may be used longer if holder pays fee of \$1 per day; no license required of club members hunting on club's premises. De Soto County issues a \$1 resident license and a \$50 nonresident (of county) license. Lee County requires a \$25 license of nonresidents of State, and provides that any person acting as guide shall take oath to faithfully observe game laws and report any violations.

⁵ Not required of veterans of the Civil War.

⁶ County and local licenses are issued at the following rates, including clerk fees: Allegany, \$10.50; Baltimore, resident of State, \$5.25, nonresident of State, \$10.25 (rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, jacksnipe); Calvert, \$10.50; Carroll, \$5; Carroll, \$10.50; Cecil, \$10 (rabbit, quail, grouse, woodcock, blackbird, redbird, rail, plover, and crowbill, teal, mallard, sprig-tail, black, and summer ducks); Charles, \$20.50 (rabbit, quail, and woodcock); Dorchester, \$5; Frederick, \$15.50; Garrett, \$25.50; Harford, \$10.50 (all game except waterfowl); Howard, \$8; Kent, \$15.50, \$5.50 if invited by landowner (all game except waterfowl); Montgomery, \$15.50; Patuxent River, \$11 (club license \$50); Prince George, \$20.50 (upland game); Queen Anne, \$4.50; St. Mary, \$20.50 (upland game); Somerset, resident of State, \$2.75, nonresident of State, \$10.50; Talbot, \$10 (upland game); Washington, \$10.50 (not required if written permission be secured from landowner or lessee); Wicomico, \$10.50; Worcester, \$10 (wild fowl). Guests of landowners require no license, except in Allegany, Baltimore, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester Counties. (Dorchester grants the privilege if the nonresident be a relative of his host.) Anne Arundel prohibits hunting by nonresidents of the county except by permission of landowners, and Charles prohibits hunting of waterfowl by nonresidents. In several counties residents pay special licenses as follows: Baltimore, \$1.25 (rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, jacksnipe); Anne Arundel, pusher, \$2, booby and brush blind (west side of Chesapeake Bay), \$5 (South River), \$2.50; Cecil (on Bohemia and Elk Rivers), sneak boat, \$5.50 (on Bohemia, Elk, and Sassafras Rivers), sink box, \$10.50; Harford, sneak boat, \$5.75, sink box, \$20.75; Patuxent River, pusher, \$2.50; Queen Anne, booby blind, \$2.50, sink box, \$5.50; Susquehanna Flats, sneak boat, \$5.75, sink box, \$20.75.

⁷ In Cecil County by the Cecil County Game Protective Association.

* Georgia has just adopted a \$15 nonresident, \$3 State, and \$1 county license.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Massachusetts ¹	Alien.....	\$15. 00	City or town clerk.....	Required of unnaturalized foreign-born residents.....	6 birds.
	Nonresident.....	10. 00	Commissioners.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	City or town clerk.....	Not required of persons hunting on land which they own or on which they live.	
Michigan	Nonresident.....	25. 00	County clerk.....	Deer. Good for 25 days.....	1 deer under shipping permit; 1 day's bag limit.
	do.....	10. 00	do.....	Small game only. Not required of persons hunting on their own lands.	
	Resident.....	1. 50	do.....	Deer. Good for season.....	
	Export.....	10. 00	State warden.....		
Minnesota	Nonresident.....	25. 00	Commissioners.....	Game animals. Expires Dec. 31.....	1 deer, 25 birds.
	do.....	10. 00	do.....	Game birds.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	County auditor.....	Deer and moose. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do.....	1. 00	do.....	Game birds. Not required in county of residence. Expires Dec. 15.	
Mississippi	Nonresident.....	20. 00	Sheriff.....	County license. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends hunting on their lands exempt. Good for season.	No export.
Missouri	do.....	25. 00	Commissioner.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	2 deer, 4 turkeys, 50 of other species.
	Resident.....	5. 00	County clerk or license collector.....	State license. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do.....	1. 00	do.....	County license. Required for hunting in county of residence or in adjoining counties. Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands hunting on such lands. Expires Dec. 31.	
Montana	Nonresident or alien.....	25. 00	Warden.....	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	Number permitted to be killed (see p. 41).
	do.....	10. 00	do.....	Hunting and fishing. Birds only.....	
	Resident ²	1. 00	Warden or justice of peace.....	Good for 1 year.....	
	Guide.....	10. 00	Warden.....	Permits limited export in open season.....	
Nebraska	Shipping.....	50	do.....	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	50 birds.
	Nonresident.....	10. 00	Commissioner or county clerk.....		
	Resident.....	1. 00	do.....	Hunting and fishing. Not required of boys under 18 accompanied by parents or guardians, or of persons hunting on lands they own or occupy.	
Nevada	Nonresident.....	10. 00	County clerk or warden.....	Not required of women, of children under 14, or of persons hunting on their own lands.	No export.
	Alien.....	25. 00	do.....	Good for 1 year.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	do.....		
New Hampshire ⁴	Nonresident or alien.....	10. 00	Commissioners.....	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of landowner (or immediate family) hunting on his own land.	2 deer, 12 birds.
	Resident ³	1. 00	do.....		
	Guide.....	1. 00	do.....	Resident. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do.....	20. 00	do.....	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31.....	

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New Jersey	Nonresident.....	10. 50	County clerk.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	10 rabbits and 15 birds a day.
	Alien.....	10. 50	County, city, or town clerk.....	Not required of owner or lessee of farm land hunting on land on which he resides.	
	Resident citizen.....	1. 15	.....do.....	Not required of landowner or members of family residing on his land and hunting thereon.
New Mexico	Nonresident.....	25. 00	Warden or deputy.....	Big game.....	Under permit.
	do.....	5. 00	do.....	Game birds, except turkeys.....	
	Alien.....	10. 00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident alien.....	5. 00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1. 50	do.....	General.....	
	do.....	1. 00	do.....	Big game, including turkeys.....	
	do.....	1. 00	do.....	Game birds, except turkeys.....	
New York	Guide.....	5. 00	do.....	do.....	1 deer.
	Nonresident.....	20. 50	County, city, or town clerk.....	Expires Dec. 31. Alteration of license a forgery.....	
	Alien.....	20. 50	do.....	do.....	
North Carolina	Resident.....	1. 10	do.....	Alteration of license a forgery. Not required of owner or lessee (or immediate family) occupying and cultivating farm land and hunting on such land.	50 partridges or quail, 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, 50 beach birds or snipe.
	Nonresident (Audubon).....	10. 25	Clerk of superior court.....	Good only in 37 counties not covered by following and 3 local licenses. Not required of parents and children of landowners hunting on their grounds.	
	Nonresident (special). ⁵	10. 50	do.....	Good only in county of issue.....	
North Dakota	Nonresident.....	25. 00	County auditor.....	Expires Dec. 15.....	Nonresidents only. 2 deer; 20 (in all) of grouse, prairie chickens, doves, cranes, and swans; 50 (in all) of plover, snipe, ducks, geese, and brant. Resident; no export.
	Resident. ⁶	1. 00	do.....	do.....	
Ohio	Nonresident.....	15. 25	County clerk.....	Expires Dec. 5.....	50 animals and birds.

¹ Applicants for license under 16 years old must furnish written consent of parents or guardians.

² Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate assessed at not less than \$1,000 and organized prior to 1907, owners of real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or non-residents invited (for not more than 4 days) by members of incorporated club for hunting foxes, pay a fee of \$1.

³ United States soldiers stationed in the State and officers of the United States Forest Service classed as residents.

⁴ Licenses not issued to boys under 18 without written permission of parent or guardian.

⁵ Issued in the following 58 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nash, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Folk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin. Special license provisions are in force in Alexander (also quail export limit), Caswell, Clay, Craven, Dare (wildfowl), Gaston, Granville, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, Lincoln, Northampton, Pamlico, and Warren counties. Details of these are given in Poster No. 26, copies of which may be had free on application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

⁶ Not required of owner or occupant of agricultural lands or members of his immediate family hunting on such lands.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Oklahoma	Nonresident.....	\$15.00	Warden or county clerk....	Expires May 1.....	2 days' bag limit.
	Alien.....	25.00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident citizen.....	1.25	do.....	Not required of minor under 14 years, or person hunting on his own or leased lands.	
Oregon	Nonresident.....	10.00	County clerk.....	Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Good for 1 year.	No export allowed, except by Washington hunters, who may take 1 day's bag.
Pennsylvania	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	do.....	1 day's bag limit.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	County treasurer.....	Good for year of issue. Aliens not permitted to hunt.	
Rhode Island ¹	Nonresident ²	10.15	City or town clerk.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	10 birds.
	Alien.....	15.15	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.15	do.....	Not required of owner or occupant of agricultural land (or immediate family) hunting on such land.	
South Carolina	Nonresident and alien.....	10.25	County clerk.....	All game except quail and turkeys. Good for season.	2 deer, 4 wild turkeys, 12 ruffed grouse, 50 each of partridges (quail), beach birds, ducks, geese.
	do.....	25.00	do.....	County license for quail and turkeys. Not required of person hunting on land he owns or controls or guest of and accompanied by resident freeholder.	
	Market hunting.....	50.00	County treasurer.....	County license for residents hunting wild fowl on public lands and navigable waters. Expires Dec. 31.	
South Dakota	Nonresident.....	25.00	Warden or county treasurer.	Big game and game birds. Expires June 30.....	Birds lawfully in possession.
	do.....	15.00	do.....	Game birds only.....	
	Resident.....	5.00	County treasurer.....	County license. Big game. Issued in county in which hunting is to be done.	
	do.....	1.00	Warden or county treasurer.	Game birds. Not required of landowner hunting on his own land.	
Tennessee	Nonresident.....	10.25	State warden.....	Not required of landowner paying \$100 taxes. Expires Dec. 31.	Nonresident: 50 ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate. Resident: No export.
	Resident.....	3.00	do.....	Required when hunting on lands with verbal permission of owner.	
	Market hunting.....	25.00	do.....	Annual license; \$200 bond required.	
Texas	Noncitizen.....	15.00	Commissioner.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	3 deer, 75 ducks, 1 day's bag limit of other birds.
	Resident.....	1.75	County clerk.....	Not required in county of residence or adjoining counties or on land controlled by hunter. Expires Sept. 1.	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Utah	Nonresident.....	5.00	Commissioner or justice of peace.	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	Nonresident: 1 day's bag limit. Resident: No export.
	Alien.....	100.00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.25	do.....	Not required of females or children under 12.....	
Vermont	Nonresident ³	10.50	Town clerk.....	Valid during open season.	Nonresident: 1 deer; birds as stated on p. 42. Resident: 1 season's bag under license.
	Resident.....	.50	do.....	Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands (or their children) hunting on such lands.	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	

Virginia ⁴	Nonresident ⁵	10.00	County clerk	Good in open season in the 6 months following issue	1 deer, 50 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, 25 of each or 100 in all, plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, curlew, and tatlars.
Washington	Nonresident	10.00	State auditor	State license. Good for 1 year	Nonresident or nonresident alien: A season's limit of big game and a day's limit of birds. Resident: No export.
	do.	5.00	County auditor	County license	
	Alien, nonresident ..	50.00	State or county auditor ..	State or county license	
	Alien	15.00	State auditor	Gun license. Consular certificate required	
	Resident	5.00	do.	State license	No deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys. Nonresident: 1 deer, 30 birds. Resident: No export.
West Virginia	do.	1.00	County auditor	County license	
	Noncitizen	15.50	County clerk	County license. Good for 1 year; written consent of parent or guardian required if applicant is under 15.	
				All game	
Wisconsin ⁶	Nonresident	25.00	Secretary of state	All game except deer	2 elk, 2 deer, 1 sheep, 20 game birds.
	do.	10.00	do.		
	Resident ⁷	1.00	County clerk		
Wyoming	Nonresident or alien ..	50.00	Justice of peace	Hunting and fishing. Each licensee must employ guide. Expires Dec. 31 ..	
	Nonresident	10.00	do.	Bear only	
	do.	5.00	do.	Hunting and fishing. Birds only	
	Alien	20.00	do.	do.	
	Resident ⁸	2.50	Justice of peace or game warden ..	Ordinary	
	do.	5.00	do.	1 additional elk	
	do.	1.50	Justice of peace	Birds only. Licensee must be over 10 years old ..	
	Guide ⁹	10.00	do.		

CANADA.

Alberta	Nonresident	25.00	Minister of agriculture ..	Expires Dec. 31	Nonresident: Under general license, trophies of big game legally killed. Resident: No export.
	do.	15.00	do.	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31	
	Guest	2.00	Game guardian	Guests of residents. Good for 5 days	
	Guide, camp help ..	5.00	Minister of agriculture ..	Resident maximum fee. Expires Dec. 31 ..	
	Resident ¹⁰	2.50	do.	Big game. Expires Dec. 31	
	Market hunting	10.00	do.	Expires Dec. 31	

¹ Licensee must be at least 15 years of age.² Nonresident citizens and members of hunting or fishing clubs incorporated prior to January 1, 1909, owning real estate to the value of \$1,000, and nonresident citizens owning real estate assessed at not less than \$500, pay a fee of \$1.15.³ Not required of anyone owning improved real estate in Vermont, and paying taxes thereon on appraised value of \$1,000.⁴ Rappahannock County requires written and duly acknowledged permission (good for 4 months) before permitting hunting or trapping on another's land.⁵ Guests not required to procure license to hunt on land of host, provided the host receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, from such guest and hunts with him.⁶ Bona fide settler who has not resided in the State 1 year may take out a special resident license.⁷ Owner or occupant of land or member of his family may hunt rabbits at any time and squirrels during open season on such land without license.⁸ Applicant must be an elector of the State; child or ward, over 14 years, of an elector; a soldier or sailor of the United States and an elector thereof, stationed 1 year at a post in the State; or a nonresident paying \$100 or more taxes on property owned in the State. Soldier or sailor must employ guide.⁹ Guide must be citizen and qualified elector of State who is a free holder or has a valid filing on public lands in the State, must act as assistant game warden, and is equally responsible with employer for violation of law.¹⁰ Not required in northern Alberta.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

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GAME LAWS FOR 1911.

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State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
British Columbia	Nonresident.	\$100.00	Warden or any Government agent.	Members of Army, Navy, or Militia in actual service exempt.	Heads, hides, and horns of animals legally killed by licensees.
	do.	50.00	do.	Birds only. Good Sept. 1-Mar. 31	
	do.	25.00	do.	Bear. Good Jan. 1-July 15.	
Manitoba	do.	5.00	do.	Birds only. British subject. Good for 1 week.	2 heads and skins each of game animals, 50 ducks, 100 geese or swans, other game birds, except partridge, grouse, and prairie chicken under permit.
	do.	50.00	Minister of agriculture.	Expires Dec. 31.	
	do.	10.00	do.	British subject.	
	Resident.	2.00	do.	Big game only.	No partridge; other game under permit.
	do.	1.00	do.	Birds only. Required of resident of city or town.	
New Brunswick	Nonresident.	50.00	Surveyor general.	Moose, caribou, and deer.	
	do.	25.00	do.	Special license for Westmorland County.	No partridge; other game under permit.
	do.	10.00	do.	2 deer only. Discretionary with surveyor general.	
	do.	10.00	do.	Game birds.	
	Resident.	2.00	do.	Moose, caribou, and deer.	3 caribou under license and permit.
	Sinkbox.	1.00	do.	For shooting geese and brant.	
	Guide.	1.00	do.	Resident accompanying anyone hunting big game.	
	Camp help.	1.00	do.	Resident.	1 moose lawfully killed by licensee.
	do.	50.00	do.	Nonresident.	
Newfoundland	Nonresident.	51.00	Game and fisheries board.	Good for season. Can not employ unlicensed guide.	
	Guide.	50.00	do.	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free.	1 deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou lawfully killed by licensee.
Nova Scotia	Nonresident.	30.00	Provincial secretary, or game commissioners.	Expires Aug. 1. Must employ licensed guide.	
	do.	15.00	do.	Birds and small game, except woodcock and snipe.	
	Resident.	5.00	do.	For woodcock and snipe outside county.	100 ducks lawfully killed by licensee.
	Guide.	2.00	do.	Resident. Expires Aug. 1.	
Ontario	Nonresident.	50.00	Superintendent of game.		
	Resident.	5.00	do.	Moose and caribou.	12 birds (except geese and brant).
	do.	2.00	do.	Deer.	
	Guest.	do.	do.	No fee required. Good for 1 week or less.	
	Nonresident.	25.00	do.	Ducks and other small game.	Trophies of big game legally killed. Limited amount under permit.
	Guide.	2.00	do.	Maximum fee.	
Prince Edward Id	Nonresident.	15.00	Game inspector.	All game. Expires 1 year after date.	
Quebec	Nonresident.	25.00	Minister of colonization.	All game.	Bag limit under permit to 1912.
	do.	10.00	do.	Issued to members of incorporated hunting clubs.	
	Resident.	1.00	do.	Big game. Not required of person hunting for own use.	
	do.	5.00	do.	3 deer and 3 caribou additional to bag limit.	Trophies of big game legally killed. Limited amount under permit.
Saskatchewan	Nonresident.	50.00	Minister of agriculture.	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31.	
	do.	25.00	do.	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.	
	do.	10.00	do.	Birds only. Good for 6 days.	Bag limit under permit to 1912.
	Resident.	2.00	Minister or agent.	Big game. Expires Dec. 31.	
	do.	1.00	do.	Birds only. Required of resident of city or town.	
Yukon	Nonresident.	100.00	Commissioner.	Big game only.	